THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,606—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 30th Mar.	MARMORA	10500	—	—
4th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June,	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
Olympia	6124	J. Kinnaird	2nd Apr.	1912
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	12th "	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "	"
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May	"
*Elysia	6368	A. Haigh	17th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June	"
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June	"
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July	"
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug.	"
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th Aug.	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept.	"
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept.	"
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct.	"
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov.	"
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	21st Nov.	"

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool,	" 658	990
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers,	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
President	3310	Bremer	6th April 1912,
*Somali	2655	Kasch	16th " "
Markgraf	3080	Thle	26th " "
Konig	4900	von. Holdt	6th May "

* Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, 28th March, 1912.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 8, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
‡ Lhasa	2184	Mon.	1st April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.
* Kola	1205	Thurs.	4th April	9 a.m.	C. M.
† Dumra	1695	Friday	5th April	6 a.m.	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 3rd April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 6th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th March, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Yarra	4142	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5686	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	25th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	A. Muzio	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 400 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 600 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	Lanasa	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Yloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE..........................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE —16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x, Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view : Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000
WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.
ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

EASTER 1912.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.
} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS
Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

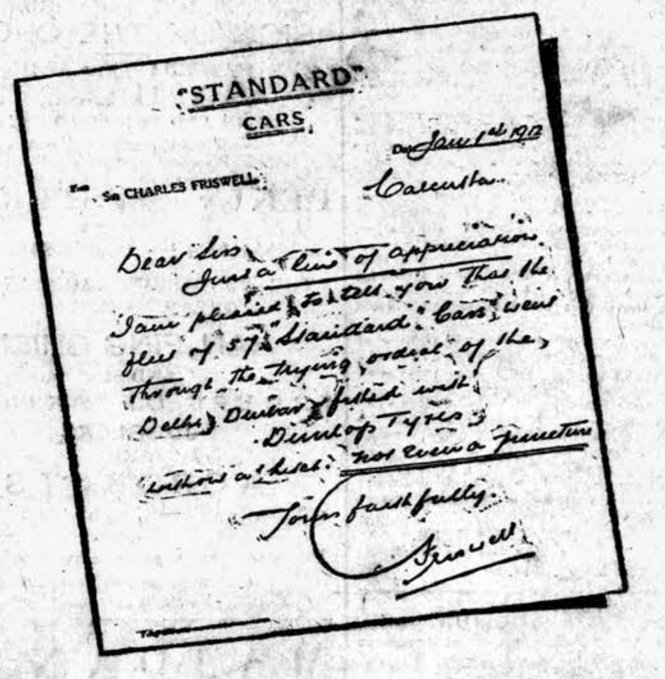
By Appointment to H. I. M. the King Emperor

AUTHORITATIVE TESTIMONY

Regarding

DUNLOP

TYRES.



"STANDARD" CARS
From Sir CHARLES FRISWELL.
Date Jan 1st 1912
Calcutta

Dear Sirs
Just a line of appreciation.
I am pleased to tell you that the fleet of 57 "Standard" Cars went through the trying ordeal of the Delhi Durbar fitted with Dunlop Tyres without a hitch: not even a puncture
Yours faithfully
Friswell

Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd.,
3 Wallace St., Bombay. 188c Mount Rd., Madras.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE ; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CROWNED IN DURBAR

ANY DURBAR WILL AWARD THE CROWN TO

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

as the Kings of cure for Fever, Ague, and Influenza, because they cure. This has been proved to the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of
Re. 1 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 5 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of Ladies and Gentlemen attending the Reception at Government House, on FRIDAY, the 29th March, 1912, will enter by the Upper Gate and pass out by the Lower Gate.

On arrival at the platform one Ticket will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage. On departure as carriages come up the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

II. Gentlemen attending the Reception on the 29th March, 1912, in Motor Cars are informed that they must have a licensed chauffeur, as no cars will be permitted to remain in the grounds of Government House. They will be parked with other carriages according to the number allotted to them.

III. Gentlemen attending the Reception at Government House on the 29th March, 1912, in carriages or Motor Cars are desired to note that no carriages or Motor Cars will be permitted to overtake carriages or Motor Cars in front of them when passing down the Lower Drive as the guests are leaving.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 26th March, 1912.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed Tenders for the construction of WAGONS for the Eastern Bengal State Railway are invited from firms in India to reach the Office of the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon on MONDAY the 15th April, 1912 (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery during 1912-1913 of the following wagons:—

(1) 150 Standard (5' 6") gauge Jute Wagons 27' 7" long.

(2) 150 metre (3' 3⅜") gauge bogie covered goods wagons 43 feet long. Wheels, axles etc. for these wagons will, as usual, be supplied by the Railway, the probable date of supply being September, 1912.

The 5' 6" gauge wagons should be completely constructed in the Contractor's yard and delivered at Haihati free of railway freight or other transit charges.

The metre gauge wagons should be fitted up and taken to pieces at the Contractor's yard, and then erected and delivered at Sara Ghat. The materials for those wagons will be carried free from Sealdah to Sara Ghat and necessary sidings and space for erection will be provided at Sara.

3. Delivery of completed wagons will be required at the rate of 10 Standard (5' 6") gauge and 10 metre gauge wagons per week commencing four weeks after supply of the wheels, axles, etc.

4. Specifications drawings and tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 100 per cent from the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, which amount will be returned on receipt of "bona fide" tenders, but not otherwise.

5. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign reasons for non-acceptance.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Calcutta, the 18th March, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping etc, at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G I P Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot, a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cotton-seed, jowari linseed, bags of rice, bale of burnt cotton, mixed grain, wheat, hirda, groundnut seed, 8 nuts, rice, luggage, bajree, bundles of gunny, glassware, C. I. sheets, paint one iron wheel, grinding machinery, ridging sugar, indigo, jogree, cask, iron bars, old records, lot of condemned sheets, lot of loose iron, heaps of sweeping grain and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

3 bales F. P. cotton, damaged by fire, Muttra Cantonment to Colaba, Invoice No. 18 R. R. 13 of 9-12-11, out of 53 bales.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th March, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Rafaiya Manzil, near the Majestic Hotel very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, table, hall, and hanging lamps, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, Parian, and terracotta figures fancy, vases, old Chinaware, wall and table clocks, writing tables, one sweet-tone cottage piano, large jardineer, bentwood chairs, pictures single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs dressing and wash-hand tables clothes and gown presses, iron safe verandah benches, meat safe, utensils, &c., &c., the property of R. D. Bell, Esq., I. C. S. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "Pabaney House," on ground floor, opposite the Cooperage, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Robert and Breslauer, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, cabinet, table ornaments, pictures, wall clocks, one cottage piano by Winkelman Weig, drawing-room suite, sideboard, dumbwaiter, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, wash-hand and dressing table, one rubber tyred victoria, one Arab horse and one set single harness, etc., the property of D. M. Inglis, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 gray Arab, quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong landau, suitable for single horse with a bay Australian cob and a set of harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th March, 1912.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Rs. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Part Owner & Manager...MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

Return Visit of the ALLEN WILKIE & Co.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
presents
MR. ALLEN WILKIE
and his
LONDON REPERTOIRE CO.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 29th,
JULIUS CÆSAR.

SATURDAY, 30TH,
MATINEE,
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

SATURDAY, 30TH,
EVENING,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

MONDAY, 1ST APRIL,
DAVID GARRICK AND THE BELLS.

TUESDAY, 2ND APRIL,
CARDINAL.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD APRIL,
CONDIDA.

THURSDAY, 4TH APRIL,
SWEET LAVENDER.

FRIDAY, 5TH APRIL,
SIGN OF THE CROSS.

SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL,
AS YOU LIKE IT.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Children half price at Matinee,
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

PEKIN MYSTERIES.

COMING ! COMING ! !

THE WONDERFUL MAGICIAN AND GREAT CONJURER.

HAN PING CHIEN
AND HIS
TROUPE OF SKILFUL JUGGLERS
AND
ACROBATS

will shortly arrive and open a short season in Bombay.

Best performances and most wonderful feats ever witnessed in Bombay.

Look out for Place and Opening Night.

MAIDANIA
MAIDANIA
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THIS COUPON
is
worth As. 2.
It GIVES FREE
Admission on
SATURDAY, 30TH.
Cut it out.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

PERIN

The noted and Distinguished Royal

PALMIST

The Greatest Living Modern Prophet and Seer

Hours daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 5.

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
SUITE 451.

NOTICE.—When writing to Dr. PERIN self-addressed envelope stamped must be enclosed for answer.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.

PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.

GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.

PRICES :—From Rs. 20 to 35.

DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.

PRICE :—Rs. 19 complete.

MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.

PRICES :—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred.

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 4 per do.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REWARD.—LOST ONE BRACELET, of gold beads entwined with gold wire and lock clasp attached, in Army and Navy Stores, on Wednesday (March 28). Finder will be Rewarded. Write 1,000 care of "Bombay Gazette".

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 238, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2698, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding. Stationery, etc.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

WANTED.

VACANCIES exist in Secunderabad, M. W. S. for qualified men as TEMPORARY SUB-OVERSEERS.

Apply with testimonials to

Major R. St. J. GILLESPIE, R.E.,
Garrison Engineer, Secunderabad.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property known as Maruti Temple Oart, situate at Dadar, near the Portuguese Church and opposite the Marathi Girls' Municipal School.

Under instructions from Bai Rukmabai, widow of Keshav Harischandra Padhye, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of Bhai Bhasker, deceased, the mortgagor of the property and in exercise of the power of sale, contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated 23rd January 1890 made between the said Bhai Bhasker of the one part and the said Keshav Harischandra Padhye of the other part and of the power, given to the said Rukhmabai by an order dated 20th June 1911 made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in re-Guardian and Wards Act and re: Parashram Keshav Padhye and another, minors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th day of March, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned landed property.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land of ground with messuages, tenements or two dwelling-houses and a temple, standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161 and 3162 and Street Nos. 622, 623, 624, 625 and 626 respectively, situate at Lower Mahim in the City or Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,430 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 476, New No. 4289, Old Survey No. 409 and New Survey No. 1-1782 and bounded on or towards the South and East by the properties belonging to the Church of Our Lady of Salvation, on or towards the North by the public road and on or towards the West by the property of M. L. Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said Rukhmabai, at their Office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st April, 1912, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sets of drawing-room, suites of sofas, and chairs, teapoys, jardineers, single and double almyrahs, hatstand, dinner waggons, bookstands, clothes presses, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, pianos, phonographs and records, iron safes, &c.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred shigram.

1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 light rubber-tyred brougham.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 340 of 1904, (Jamnabai vs. Ramdas).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.

AUCTION SALE of immoveable Property and a COMB FACTORY AT SION.

Under instructions from the owners the British India Manufacturing Company, Limited, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 3rd day of April 1912 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T) sell by Public Auction on the premises in one lot the undermentioned property and Comb Factory together with all the machinery plant implements, articles and things in and upon the said premises or used or employed for the purposes of the said Comb Factory as a going concern.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All those two pieces or parcels of newly assessed land or ground (now formed into one piece) together with the messuages, tenements or chawls built and standing thereon situate lying and being at Dharavi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement six thousand five hundred and forty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos 140 and 26 new Nos 16737, 16516, old Survey Nos nil, new Survey Nos 3768, 3769, 3767 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos 6239 (1), 6239 (2) 6239 (3) 6239 (4) 6239 (5) street Nos. 128, 128 A, 128 B, 128 C, 128 D, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by land belonging to N. J. Khambatta, on or towards the West by Government land on or towards the North by the Government sea land and on or towards the South by the said Dharavi Road.

Secondly :—All that the Comb Factory erected on the premises firstly described together with all and singular the machinery hydraulic press with pump engine boiler, twinning and circle cutting and other machines, plant fixtures, implements, accessories, utensils and articles now standing and being in or upon or belonging to or used in connection with the said Comb Factory.

For further particulars and a list of the said machinery and articles and conditions of sale and for order to view the property application may be made to Mr. F. P. Pavri, attorney for the Vendors at the office No. 44, Tamarind Lane or to the Vendors at their office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sans-Souci," on Victoria Road, Byculla, and opposite the Siddick Baug, on SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the valuable teak, blackwood and English household furniture by Roberts Wimbridge and others consisting of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture such as screw sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror marble top sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room, suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry and velvet, corner and side cabinets, marble topped round table cabinets by Wimbridge iron and wooden cots, single and double almyrahs, mirrored chest-of-drawers, marble dressing and wash-hand tables, mirrored hatstand, gas chandelliers, large stove with chimney, benches by Richardson and Crudass, verandah seats, glassdoor and revolving book cases, ladies and office writing tables, valuable oilpaintings and engravings Persian carpets, Ditmar's table, hall and hanging lamps, rich glass, crockery and platedware, copper and alluminium, utensils, garden plants in pots, and tubs, two English rubber-tyred Victorias etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Hammetts.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF the Machinery, Accessories, Materials, etc., of the Powell Wood-Process Co.'s Works, at Mazagaon, Darukhana.

Under instructions from the Agents, Powell-Wood-Process Co. (India) Ltd., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above Works on MONDAY, the 1st April, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) the machinery, accessories and materials of the said works consisting of 12 H.P. portable steam engine by Marshall, a large lot of mild steel, steam and water piping 1 to 4 inches, set of stocks and dies, steam traps, building made of bricks and wood 80' by 30" foundation-stones, steam valves, rotary pumps, asbestos sheets, 18lb. rails, rolled steel girders, 20 casks Mauritius Molasses, platform trucks, piston pattern pumps, ram feed pumps, semi rotary pumps, corrugated iron sheetings, steel tanks, about 30 tons powellised-wood and other miscellaneous materials, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March 1912.

APPOINTED BY
ROYAL WARRANT TO
HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY
KING GEORGE V.

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely
by

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT :—
9. CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS :—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.,
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS :—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.,
KARACHI.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..........£ 355,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,

Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)

Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES :

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind). Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CLARKES
B 41
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..............................$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..............................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG

IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
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MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING

PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do. HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.................... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund....................... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits................ " " 316,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

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Calcutta.
Singapore.
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Canton.
Manila.

Cebu.
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Hankow.
Peking.
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Kobe.

San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).............................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).............................Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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		Subscription, Rate.	Discount, Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	" 2 8	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

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Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 0

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	...	...	Re. 1-0
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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
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In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 15-16		unchgd
do. Rentes ...	93 1-2		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities ...	64 1-2	1-8	
Bar Silver in London ...	26 3-4		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	26 13-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24 1-2		00 1-2
do. do. at Berlin ...	20·45	01	
do. do. New York ...	4·87		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3 1-2	since 8th Feb.	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight ...	3 3-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 3-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-4	1-8	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8—1-32.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs. 7,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 9,00,000 " to Bombay
" 6,60,000 " to Madras
" 21,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 21,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
25,30,000 " to Bombay.
12,00,000 " to Madras.
" 58,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·07.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 80,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ...Steady. Moderate business
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester Unsettled with little doing.
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 17,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·16+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·92	5·91	5·90	5·89	5·88
+03	+03	+02	+02	+02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·85	5·82	5·79	5·77	
+03	+03	+03	+03	

New York official noon call May 10.49; July 10·61.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10·90; July 10·91.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Two days Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	25,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year ...	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	16,000
" Exports to Continent ...	15,000
Spot Cotton—	10·85

Futures—Month of May 10·55+07 } Declined on commission house liquidation and advanced on improved financial condition and Wall Street demand.
Futures—Month of July 10·66+07

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10 7-8+1-8
Futures—Month of May ... 10 95+08
Do. do July ... 10·95+08
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

Manchester, Mar. 27.

Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ...8 6
" " 44 in. 38-38 1-2 yds 9lbs ...8 9
White " 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr ...10 7
" nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21 6 11

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
heat White Karachi ... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
heat Red Karachi ... ... 39 1-4 unchgd
Do Months—Mar.-April—London—Sellers.
ne—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

ario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... ...38 3-4 unchgd
Do. Month—March—Sellers—Quiet but steady.
etta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... ... No Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

h Australian 38 1-2
Do. Months—Mar.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

SEED—
w Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 48—1-2
Months— ... Apr.-May.
Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Months— ... .
Name of Ports.— ......
Cawnpore ... 43 1-2—1-4
Months—Apr.-May.
Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done and Buyers
To Quiet.

LINS—
Bo, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...63 1-2—1-4.
Month—Mar.-May.
Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone ult.
Lin Calcutta... ... 59 6
Do Months ... April-June,—London—Done and Sellers
Lin Argentine—La Plata ...56 5-8—5-8
Months—Mar.-Apr.
Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done

BOMBA COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-15 0-0-9—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quo.) ... —14 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER
Para Bo ... ...5 0 3-4—3-4d
Mar.-Apr.—Sellers—Flat.

METALS—
Copper Bars ... £ 79 +1-2
Yellow M ... d 6 7-8+1-8
Standard per G M B ... £ 68 3-4—1-2

FREIGHT—
Coals:—C to Bombay Canals ... Nominal

ARRIVALS—
" Brilliant,

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (ble bags) ... 18 3 —5d.
Do. Mo of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months Shipments ... ...
German Beet 88 p.c. ... 14 7 1-4+1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.
Tone—Flat. Closed Steady.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 18 6—21-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier offered at less money but without business.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March.-Value
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F
Calcutta 15 3 —June—Value
Do. 13 Aug.—Value
Do. 15 6—May—Value
Do. 12 4 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 4 1-2—June—Value
Do. 13 4 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do. 15 7 1-2—May.—Value
Do. 12 6—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 16—June—Value.
Do. 14 3—Aug.—Value
Do. 16 9—May—Value
Do. 13 6—Sept.-Oct.—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 16 1 1-2—June—Value
Do. 14 4 1-2—Aug.—Value.
Do. 16 10 1-2—May—Value
Do. 13 7 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value.

Tone—Practically nothing doing and little change in prices.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [28TH MARCH 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	19	19,841
B B and C I Railway ...	19	21,384

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T.. 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits, but Bank wire has been placed to a small extent at 1s. 4 1-16d. Private bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are slightly easier.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 3-16d. July.
Do. do France ...171
Do. do Marks ...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...141 1-2
Shanghai " ...195 1-2
Japan " ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 96 5-16 for Cash and the Settlement and has improved 1-8 during the day, a moderate business having been done. Closing rates are as under.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 7 0
1st Settlement ... " 96 7 0 Sellers.
2nd Settlement ... " 96 7 0 Buyers

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower both for ready and forward at 26 3-4 and 26 13-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 58 1-8. The local market continues steady and closing prices are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 23 14 6
Australian ... ... " 23 14 6
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... " 70 10 0
" 1st Settlement ... " 71 3 0
" 2nd " ... " 68 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed yesterday with an advance of 7 and 8 points in futures while spot cotton was 25 points up in New York and 1-8 up in New Orleans. The local market opened quiet with prices, however, quoted steadier all-round, but little inclination has been shown to do business for April or May delivery either by buyers or sellers. In the bazaar transactions continue in New Crops. At Colaba the tone of the market was easier and Wardha-Hinganghat April delivery was offering at Rs. 283. Closing quotations are as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry is moderate and runs chiefly on high class lots.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	280	May.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	284	"
Fine M G Nagpur	"	281	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	"	277	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	273	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	261	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	255	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	"	261	"
Good H. G. Westerns —	"	269	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	274	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	298	"
NEW CROP.			
Good M G Broach	"	285	Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	235-6	Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 21,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5·94	5·93	5·93
+02	+02	+03
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·92	5·91	5·87
+03	+03	+02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·84	5·81	5·79
+02	+02	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 5 0 B.T.
April.-May ... " 11 4 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We Quote:—
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... " 8 1 0 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 8 0
Mughi ... " 54 8 0
Red Jubbalpore ... " 52 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 47 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... " 59 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 6 9 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ... " 7 1 6 B.T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ...Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 43 0 0
Small ... ... Rs. 41 8 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady. We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 0 R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 5 3 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,790
Bank of India	64
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	51

MILLS.

David ... ... —	421 1-4
Kohinoor	752 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,515
New Great Eastern	195
Standard	1,255

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	132 1-2
New Berar	515
New Mofussil	825

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	150
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Preference...	177
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...	271 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,345
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley...	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ... — ...	6,044 bales
Wheat ... — ...	16,676 cwts.
Linseed ... — ...	45,501 "
Rapeseed ... — ...	5,908 "
Gingellyseed ... — ...	2,091 "
Poppyseed ... — ...	196 "
Groundnuts... — ...	9,582 "
Castorseed ... — ...	10,389 "
Rice ... — ...	6,126 "
Myrabollams ... — ...	8,953 "
Cottonseed ... — ...	19,922 "
Mowraseed ... — ...	21 "
Gram ... — ...	2,728 "
Joowar ... — ...	2,618 "
Maize ... — ...	1,004 "

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 9th March 1912 were Rs. 3,520 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 9th March 1912 Rs. 32,400.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 28·

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—30 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons; 96 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Olympia s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwt bone meal, E C Naiya and Co; 4,250 cwts myrabollams L Pragji; 10 bales hides, V Esmail and Co; 239 bales wool, 5 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 157 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 78 cwts old rubber R M Jussawalla and Co; 133 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 13 bales wool, B Purshotam and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—200 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 6 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts mussoor, and 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales hemp, H Govindji; 10 cwts cardamom seed, G Suchedina and Co; 16 cwts deer horns, A H Bundaally; 12 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 100 cwts kismis, Tockersy Canji and Co.

Marmora s— 2,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co; 800 cwts maize, 6,250 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Zamora s—1,645 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 143 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Hatumet s—1,250 cwts cottonseed, Wagji Becher.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 25 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Clearpool s—110 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Clearpool s—627 cwts capsicum, 202 cwts dry ginger, 100 cwts gum and 200 cwts cashewnuts, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 22,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 309 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy 12,002 cwts myrabollams, P Muthuradas and Co; 50 cwts gum, B Nazir and Co; 2,200 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 2,002 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kirrimoor s—440 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros.

Trifels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 58 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co; 157 bales cottonfly,

FOR MARSEILLES.

W Wolf and Sons; 1 pot rosa oil, A Ladak,

Olympia s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3.000 cwts groundnuts, K. Devchand and Co; 9715 cwts gingellyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed and 3001 cwts groundnuts E. D. Sassoon and Co; 60 cwts cashewnuts, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—1500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Cleopatra s—50 bales twist, the Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR BERGIN.

Montibell s—50 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—183 cwts poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—1500 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co 1138 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 500 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 900 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1500 bales cotton, G G Kaisha, 1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 112 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 29th March.

258. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd April 1912, at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-Quarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress—White. N. C. Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or uniform with caps.

259. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

LADY HIGGINSON, whose death the other day at an advanced age was announced, was the wife of General Sir George Higginson, the president of the Gordon Boys' Home. This veteran is still keen in affairs and active in body, although he was regimental adjutant of the Grenadiers in the Crimea. He is represented as the mounted officer in Lady Butler's picture "The Roll Call." Moreover, he remembers being patted on the head one day in Windsor Park by George IV. He is almost as remarkable a link with the far past as the old lady who sat on her chair in Holyrood Garden last July and was presented to King George, to whom she told how she had seen King George IV. when he visited Edinburgh.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending March 23, was 792, giving a death-rate of 42·04 per annum per thousand as against 48·25 the corresponding period of last year, and 55·07 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 68 died from fevers; 82, plague; 47, small-pox; 10, measles; 3, leprosy; 39, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 196, affections of the respiratory organs; 55, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 34, still-born; 90, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 27; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 375; Hindu low caste, 98; Musalman, 176; Parsi, 28; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 38; Eurasian, 1; European, 4; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 410 as against 403 for the corresponding period of last year, and 342 the average over the past five years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HOPKINS - MORRIS—March 20, at St. Peter's Church, Ranikhet, U. P., by the Rev. A. Wardell, Captain Ian Broughton Hopkins, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, second son of Edward Broughton Hopkins, Heathfield, Kilcreggan, N. B., to Violet Maud, only daughter of the late Col. A. W. Morris, C. B., late 48th Northamptonshire Regt., and Mrs. Morris, Sevres, France.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due at 4 a.m.
Allen Wilkie's Company, Royal Opera House, "Julius Cæsar".
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "If you are not doing very well don't blame your enemy: look yourself over."—ATCHISON GLOBE.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Marmora" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-morrow.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.—Under the auspices of the League Mr. P. D. Chitre B. A. will deliver a lecture on "Veda" at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday in the "Saraswati Hall" of the Aryan E. S. Schools Angre's Wadi.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. A. G. Herbert, Works Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, has reported to the police the theft of eight coils of insulated copper wire and other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 3,496, from the yard.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the string Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

THE CENTURY MILLS' MEETING.—The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Century Mills was held yesterday morning at the office of Company at "Balla Vista," Cumballa Hill, Mr. C. N. Wadia presiding. The various resolutions set forth in the notice circulated among the shareholders were duly passed.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Cleopatra" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a.m. on Monday the 1st April. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched, by this steamer.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a labourer named Thaku Bapu, aged 25. It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday afternoon the deceased, while working in the goods yard of the G. I. P. Railway at Wari Bunder, was going under a waggon that was being shunted, when he was knocked down and run over. Both his legs were crushed. He was removed to hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following Selection of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March............	Pomp and Circumstance No. 1	Elgar
Overture	Stabat Mater...	Rossini
Valse	The Count of Luxembourg	Lehar
Selection	Madame Butterfly	Puccini
Three Dances by	....	Sarskowski
	No. 1 Hungarian Dance. No. 2 Slavonic Dance, No. 3 German Dance.	
Adagio	Sursum Corda..................	Elgar
Selection	The Mousme	Monckton

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT HOUSE RECEPTION.—The following notice has been issued by the Commissioner of Police:—"The carriages of ladies and gentlemen attending the reception at Government House to-night will enter by the upper and pass out by the lower gate. On arrival at the platform one ticket will be presented to the occupant and a similarly numbered ticket will be affixed to the occupant's carriage. On departure, as the carriages come up the numbers will be called and should the owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round. Gentlemen attending the reception in motor-cars are informed that they must have a licensed chauffeur as no cars will be permitted to remain in the Government House grounds but will be parked with the other carriages in order of the number allotted to them. Those attending are also reminded that no carriages or motor-cars will be allowed to overtake preceding vehicles when passing down the lower drive as the guests are leaving.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—An excursion made by the members of the Students' Brotherhood to Lonavla last Sunday, was an unqualified success. Sir Narayen Chandavarkar had invited the Brotherhood to Lonavla and about 65 members responded to the invitation. The party was fairly cosmopolitan. Every community, Hindu, Parsi, Mahomedan, Jew and Jain, was represented. Mr. K. J. Dubash, B. A., LL. B., thanked the host and the hostess for their generous hospitality. The importance of the trip lies more in its intrinsic merits than in its mere narration. It was a novel event in the annals of the Students' Brotherhood and will go a long way both to benefit the members and the Institution as a whole. Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Mr. F. T. Brookes will deliver a course of three addresses on "Ancient Ideals and modern opportunities" commencing from Wednesday the 27th instant with Mr. K. Natrajan B. A. in the Chair. The other two addresses are fixed respectively on Friday the 29th instant and Saturday the 30th instant and will be presided over by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M. A., LL. B., Advocate and Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B. A., Bar-at-law, Professor Mackenzie's address fixed on Saturday will be given on Tuesday the 2nd April 1912 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. H. I. Bhabha, M.A., (retired Director of Public Instruction of Mysore) will take the Chair. The usual classes both senior and junior will meet on Sunday the 31st instant.

ADAMS-WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—The report of the above institution for 1911 states that on March 1, of the past year the new Dispensary Block of the Bai Motlibai Wadia Charitable Dispensary was quietly inaugurated by the Members of the Committee, and in the year 6,732 persons of all caste and creed, males, females and children of all ages, took advantage of the medical relief thereby afforded. This Dispensary relief has been kept separate from the other out-department of surgical out-dressings, where the number for the year was 8,513 and that taken along with the figures of the Dispensary repeat cases, gave an average daily attendance of 92 persons. The highest number on a single day was 147. The cases treated during the year as in-patients of the Hospital were 896 against 867 in the preceding year. In the neighbourhood of the Hospital there are Improvement Trust Chawls, two dozen or more in number for the work-people; half a mile away are the tenements of innumerable Mahomedan mill-hands and hand-loom weavers; all these classes, and the paupers of Bombay tramp many a mile when sick and seek shelter in this Hospital. When the beds are full, it is an unfeeling task to have to refuse admission and that happens almost daily for eight months of the year. The attention of the Mahomedan community is drawn to the want of beds reserved for the poor sick amongst them. An arrangement has now been made to have two resident probationer nurses and last year a Parsi lady joined the Hospital for such training while in the previous year a Jewish lady took up the training and has now been certified. The Vaccine treatment was used in 46 cases out of which 34 went away cured. The remaining twelve left the treatment after some improvement.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Dr. Sukhia Sues "Jam-e-Jamshed."

ON the original side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing of Dr. Sukhia's libel action against Firoze R. Ratnagar and the "Jam-e-Jamshed".

DIGNITY OF THE COURT.

On the case being called on, his Lordship said:—Before proceeding with the conduct of this case, I wish to say a word or two to which I crave the particular attention of all gentlemen of the Bar. With reference to what I cannot help feeling to have been rather an indecent incident last Tuesday, I would have all the gentlemen of the Bar to know that they are not to indulge openly in personal recriminations. They are not to cast reflections upon each other and they are to refrain from any personal affront or provocation. If they have anything or if they conceive they have anything to complain of in each other's conduct, they are to lay that matter before the Court and not pronounce their own judgment on each other. The Court feels perfectly competent at any moment to decide whether the conduct of any gentlemen practising before it is proper or improper, and I will not have the dignity of His Majesty's Courts, or at any rate of those of them over which I may be presiding degraded by their being made the theatre for a display of personal animosity by the learned gentlemen conducting cases before us. I would have all Counsel practising at this Bar to remember that they are all actuated alike, I hope, by a single spirit of duty towards their clients and that they will always give each other credit for conducting their cases within the limits of and in conformity with the high traditions of the learned profession to which they belong. I trust, therefore, that I shall have no repetition of such scenes as have elicited these remarks.

Mr. Davar then addressed the Court on the question of the particulars of justification given by the defendants. He said he asked the Court to admit those particulars on the issue of justification.

His Lordship said the particulars might go to general reputation, but not to the libel, for there they were pinned down to a statement that Dr. Sukhia gave threats to Sir Jamshetji. On that, the fact that he broke up meetings was irrelevant.

Mr. Davar said that Sir Jamshetji's words came to this: Sukhia is an obstructionist; he would break up the meetings if we did not allow him to speak."

His Lordship said those were not the words. The words were that Dr. Sukhia gave threats to Sir Jamshetji.

Mr. Davar said that it was not necessary to prove the threats. It was straining language to say that Dr. Sukhia gave threats to Sir Jamshetji. He submitted that it was not incumbent on him to prove the threats, but every fact showing that Dr. Sukhia obstructed the meetings was relevant.

Mr. Davar's next contention was that the particulars were parts of the pleadings.

Mr. Wadia said that the plaintiff had said that he was not an obstructionist and Counsel's clients said he was. On the pleadings, therefore, they were relevant.

Mr. Raikes said that as that part of the written statement was struck off, he gave up the innuendo.

Mr. Wadia said that any incident that knocked off a portion of the damages was relevant.

His Lordship said that undoubtedly that was relevant on general reputation, but that was not pleaded.

Mr. Davar said that Scott and Sampson's ruling seemed to be very inconsistent and he could not find a single case in which it was followed. In the Annual Practice that case found no place and Wood and Durham did. Even in Bombay lawn, this ruling found no place in the commentaries of Mr. Mulla or Messrs. Amirali and Woodroffe. He had never heard that particulars after they had been given were struck off.

Mr. Raikes submitted that he was entitled to have a plea if they sought to make them relevant on character. In the particulars, there were certain specific acts of the plaintiff and certain against the plaintiff. Mr. Davar did not support them on the ground of damages, but he supported them on the head of justification. On justification, his Lordship agreed with him that they were inadmissible. The cases of Scott and Sampson and Wood and Durham had laid down that the plaintiff could not be cross-examined on the particular acts.

His Lordship said he was doubtful on the question of general reputation.

Mr. Raikes said his client was charged with dishonest conduct.

His Lordship said that the fact of breaking up meetings would go in mitigation of damages before a jury.

Mr. Raikes said that they could not lead evidence to show that Dr. Sukhia ought not to have a good reputation. The trial would be interminable if all questions were gone through, for his client had a perfectly good answer to each of these charges and the Court would have to try the question whether Dr. Sukhia behaved rightly or not on each occasion. They could cross-examine him as to his reputation, provided it was held that the particulars went under reputation. Mr. Wadia had not chosen to give a plea of bad character and he should not be allowed to cross-examine on that head. His application for taking it under justification was refused. He submitted that they should not be allowed to go in under general reputation as that was not pleaded. In any event, Dr. Sukhia should not be dragged into those instances.

His Lordship, in disposing of the point, said that he wished to make it clear and he hoped that it would be kept clear now that there was a distinction between justification and the evidence in support of mitigation of damages. If the particulars were good under the head of justification, there should be a direct affirmation of the proof of the truth of the statement charged to be a libel. In any other case, the particulars could not be admitted on the ground of general disposition of the plaintiff or the tendency on the part of the plaintiff to commit the act alleged to have been committed. Six of the eight particulars were obnoxious and taking them alone, they did not furnish any affirmation of the proof of the direct truth of the libel. They, therefore, would not do under the head of justification. The remaining two were well pleaded under that head, but they had been furnished to the plaintiff in answer to the interrogatories. His Lordship thought that in the earlier part of the plaintiff's cross-examination he was disposed under the authority of Scott and Sampson to curtail the defendant's cross-examination too much, and excluded from it matter of general reputation because that had not been pleaded in mitigation of damages. Since then his Lordship had very carefully considered the case of Scott and Sampson and the subsequent case of Wood and Durham in special relation to the terms of the Indian statute law, namely, section 55 of the Evidence Act and had come to the conclusion that where damages were to be inferred from the mere act complained of, if that act was not justified in law, as was the case in libel actions, then the question of damages must be directly in issue in the trial. So it was not necessary in his Lordship's opinion that the defendant should plead in mitigation of them. Section 55 of the Evidence Act affirmed this principle and made it clear that where damages sought to be recovered by the plaintiff were damages to be assessed by his reputation only, then it must be a fact in the trial directly in issue and it was open to the defendants to challenge indirectly in cross-examination of the plaintiff or indirectly his proof that the plaintiff had no reputation to lose. But his Lordship hoped that the learned gentlemen representing the three defendants would keep clearly in mind the distinction between the evidence of general reputation and evidence of particular instances tending to show that the tendency of the plaintiff or his general disposition was such that he would be likely to do the act he was alleged to have done and which was being complained as a libel.

His Lordship accordingly, ordered the six particulars to be kept out.

Mr. Raikes asked the Court to raise an issue on the plaintiff's character, and to decide that the onus of proof was on them.

Mr. Wadia asked permission to amend the written statement to the effect that the plaintiff had no reputation and had suffered no damages.

His Lordship said the amendment was not necessary, and the onus was on the defendant.

Mr. Wadia then raised the issue on the plaintiff's redutation,

His Lordship hoped that they would now proceed more briskly.

Dr. Sukhia was then cross-examined by Mr. Davar. He said he did not claim to be a leading member of the the Parsi community, but claimed to be a man of some importance in the community.

In what way?—In getting everything done in the interest of the middle and poor classes, which they cannot get done for themselves.

He generally represented he continued the middle and poor classes. In the middle class, some graduates could be included. He had no faith in the whole class of so called graduates. He said that some of the graduates had brains to formulate their judgment, and others not. Those who could not form their judgment did not rely on him.

Who appointed you a leader of the middle class? No body. I never claimed to be a leader. I certainly do not claim to be a leader of any portion of the community.

Just as others were he said he was an ordinary member of the community. The interests that he took in public matters made him a public man. Ten years ago, he was not utterly an unknown man. Ten years ago he was known to the community as a Parsi taking special interest in communal matters. The files of the newspapers would show what interest he took in the community. The "Jame-Jamshed" prior to 1900 would show that.—

You do not claim to be a Shethia. I do not know what your definition of a Shettiah is. I know the meaning myself, my meaning of it is a man, who could use his brains in the interests of the community and when opportunity requires also wealth.

Do you possess brains to formulate judgment as to what transpires in the community?

Mr. Raikes objected to this question under section 152 of the Evidence Act.

Witness to his Lordship—I do claim to be a Shethia according to my definition.

To Mr. Davar: He did not claim to represent the whole community. The object of giving lectures at the theatre was to educate the electors with regard to the election. He did not know whether those who attended the lectures were electors. There were several electors in the front seats. Those in the back seats could not catch his eye. He had no list showing that electors were present. He had no other object in giving his lectures. It was not his object to abuse and to throw dirt upon respectable persons. In giving the lectures, he was not speaking to the whole community. He did not get the lectures printed. He did not remember whether he asked the "Sanj Vartaman" to report his lectures. He wrote a letter to the "Sanj Vartman," but it did not contain what Counsel said. He did not invite the community, but his intention was to invite the electors. His intention was not well expressed.

Mr. Davar in answer to his Lordships, said that these questions bore on the question of privilege because in his speeches he invited the public to meet there to enable him to abuse those with whom he had a grievance.

Witness, continuing, said that the subject of the Theosophists had something, to do with the electors.

Mr. Davar said that the object of bringing in Theosophy was to throw dirt on Mr. Kharegat and Mr. Vimadalal.

His Lordship said he saw nothing harmful or dishonourable in the lectures about Mr. Vimadalal or Mr. Kharegat. It was a difference of opinion, it was not throwing mud. Dr. Sukhia was honest enough to read Mr. Vimadalal's letter in the lecture and then comment on it.

To further answers of Mr. Davar, witness said that Theosophists had attacked Sir Pherozeshaw and he said that Mr. Kharegat was a Theosophist and he said that because it was better to be a rationalist than a Theosophist. He introduced this because Sir Pherozeshaw was attacked on the point of religion. He was a self-made man. His father lost two lacs in the share mania and he maintained his family on a salary of Rs. 175 which he earned. Witness began to earn his living as a physician in 1883. He could not give an idea of his income; he had not kept any accounts; His income was never less than Rs. 2,000 a year. He had paid income tax when he was asked for it. For a number of years he was in Government service in the moffusil. He had had no body to maintain except his family for the last four or five years. His brother had children, whom he could well maintain. His wife brought two children with her. He did not know if his brother left any money. He did not care to know. Witness' step-daughter was not entitled to any money at the time he married her mother. At no time had be applied to the Court to be appointed a guardian of his step daughter. He never applied to be a guardian of any of his brother's children. His wife made an application and witness had nothing to do with it.

His Lordship observed that all these questions were unnecessary.

Further cross-examined, witness said he made his money by practise, Government salaries and investments. He kept no accounts of his practise. Witness left Government service because he did not like to go to Aden, where he was asked to go. He was prepared to show his securities and the title deeds of his two properties. He said, the words "Barber of Cowasji Patel Street" referred to him. Whenever he saw those words in the newspapers, they did not refer to him. He did not see it except on one occasion in the "Jame-Jamshed" about the time this libel was published. He had known J. B. Murzban for the last thirty years. For the last 12 years, he had come in contact with J. B. Marzban. On different occasions Murzban has behaved maliciously towards him. Witness preferred to avoid such people. He never pampered such people even when it served his purpose. Since 1900, he had born malice towards witness. To serve worldly requirements, it was necessary to come into contact with such men. In 1911 at Murzban's hands he wanted fairplay and justice. Probably he did not hope for fair play and justice at his hands. He wrote because he wished to serve the purpose of his electors and also because he wanted to judge in that way, whether he was still malicious. A libel case told upon his health very severely. It was Murzban's characteristic that if he differed from a man, he would bear malice to him.

Further hearing was at this stage adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Explanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Joseph McDermot charged Mr. E. H. J. Minaham with criminal breach of trust in expect of several sums of money amounting to Rs. 185. The complainant and the accused had started a firm in the name of Meakin and Co. Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant was further examined yesterday. One of the allegations he had made in his complaint was that the accused had misappropriated to his own use a sum of money which he had received from Prince Khachar of Jasdan on behalf of the firm. As to this, the complainant deposed that when the accused returned from Kathiawar he asked him if he had brought any money from Prince Khachar. The accused replied he had brought Rs. 300 only. This sum was not sent to the bank not was it credited to the Prince, anywhere in the books. The witness went to the Specie Bank to ascertain the balance to the credit of the Firm, as his suspicions had been aroused. There he got certain information and was shown a paying slip in the handwriting of the accused. It was not a regular slip from the payment book furnished to the Company by the Bank. In consequence of this, he drove to his solicitors and asked them to write a letter to the Managing Director of the Specie Bank not to cash any cheques by either of the partners as differences had arisen between them. Witness was shown a cheque-book in which in a counterfoil he found entry of Rs. 1,900 as having been sent to the Bank. He took the book to the Bank and complained to the Managing Director. He was there shown the other paying slip he had referred to above. On the 13th November the accused suggested to the complainant an immediate dissolution of partnership. Almost immediately afterwards Mr. Godinho pleader came into the office, and was there and then requested by the accused to prepare the necessary draft of dissolution. Witness requested that it might be done the next day as he wanted to show it to his solicitors. Mr. Godinho then left without making any inquiries as to whether Mr. Craig had been served with a summons or not.

Mr. Saher at this stage read the correspondence that had taken place in the matter between the complainant and the accused.

The complainant was further examined, and the hearing was adjourned.

FOULING PUBLIC STREETS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sanitary Inspector Cook of the Bombay Municipality charged Mannoo Rampoo, Paragial and another office peon with throwing office sweepings into Hornby Road. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them to pay fines of Rs. 3 each.

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD.

Parsi Poses as Piploda's Private Secretary.

A CASE in which a clever swindle is alleged to have been practised by a Parsi came up for hearing at the Bandra Court before the First Class Resident Magistrate. The Parsi charged with the offence is named Ardeshir Khursedji Bhugwalla. The evidence shows that an inhabitant of Akurli in the Thana district, named Gulaldas Damoderdas was approached by the accused, who, it is alleged, represented himself as the Private Secretary to the Thakore of Piploda and said that the Thakore had instructed him to appoint a Bombay agent to the Piploda State on a salary of Rs. 50 per month, with five per cent. commission. The accused is alleged to have shown Gulaldas his credentials which consisted of an imposing document, bearing the seal of the Piploda State, and the signature of Thakhore Saheb. Both the seal and signature the accused, it is alleged, had managed to cut out from a genuine document and had affixed them to the bogus credentials. When the transaction was complete the accused forthwith placed orders with Gulaldas purporting to come from the Piploda State.

ORDERS DULY EXECUTED.

The orders were executed and the goods, it is alleged, were received by the agents of the accused in the Piploda State. False receipts were also sent from the Piploda State, acknowledging receipt of the goods sent by Gulaldas. In this manner it is alleged that the accused succeeded in extracting Rs. 1,500 from his victim, but something aroused the suspicions of Gulaldas and he informed the police of the transactions. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, followed up the information. The Thakore of Piploda was communicated with by wire and totally repudiated Bhugwalla's position as Private Secretary to him, and denied having given him any power to appoint a Bombay agent to the Piploda State.

The Police were confronted with a difficult task in arresting the accused as his headquarters were at Damaun, a Portuguese possession. Fortunately, however, the accused did not suspect anything to be wrong, and called to see Gulaldas at the latter's residence in Akurli in connection with business matters. Here the police were in waiting for him and he was arrested.

The accused was subsequently brought to Bandra and placed before Mr. Dhabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, who granted a remand to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter. The accused was charged under sections 419, 420 and 468 of the Indian Penal Code.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, B.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Rewa Kantha.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar, is granted Privilege leave for one month with effect from the 9th April.

Mr. J. A. Guider, C. I. E., Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department is granted, with effect from the 12th April or subsequent date combined leave for six months.

Mr. R. Honner, Assistant Collector of Excise, Khandesh and Nasik Districts, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 9th April.

Mr. Chunilal Gulabchand Dalia, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, North Nasik, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from 10th April or subsequent date,

Mr. G. R. Duxbury to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, North Nasik, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Chunilal Gulabchand Dalia or pending further orders.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for four months.

Miss A. M. Benson, M. D., First Physician, Pestanji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is granted furlough for three months from the 6th April or subsequent date.

Lieutenant N. Marryat, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted eighteen months' leave out of India with effect from the 1st April.

Second Lieutenant R. Donaldson, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted six months' leave out of India with effect from the 18th May.

Captain G.W.C. Lucas, Commandant of H.E. the Governor's Body Guard, has been granted furlough for five months and twenty-three days with effect from the 28th January.

Lieutenant A. H. M. Wilson, 12th Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, with effect from the 28th January during the absence of Captain G. W. C. Lucas on leave.

Major L. P. Stephen, I. M. S., on return from leave, to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Thana, and Superintendent, Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum, Naupada, vice Assistant Surgeon, Khan Bahadur F. A. Moos, L. M. & S., pending the return from deputation of Major K. V. Kukday, I. M. S., or further orders.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Barrister-at Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 4th May or subsequent date combined leave for six months.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery:—Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, V. D., resigns his Commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Major H. A. L. Hepper, R. E., to be Commandant with the rank of Colonel, to fill an existing vacancy.

Second Lieutenant E. D. S. Nicholl-carne to be Lieutenant, vice H. J. Shaw, deceased.

Lionel Godfrey Redmond to be Second Lieutenant, vice E. D. S. Nicholl-Carne, promoted.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles:—Reginald Woolcombe to be Commandant with the rank of Colonel.

Mr. P. Weir to be Seventh Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, on probation, vice Mr. E. Wilson reverting.

Pending the arrival of Mr. H. F. Beale, M. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer, Mr. G. McC Harrison, Superintending Engineer Class I temporary, is appointed to act as Chief Engineer in Sind, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. W. L. Strange, M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer who is permitted to retire. Mr. Harrison will have charge of the office of the Secretary, Indus River Commission, for the period he acts as Chief Engineer.

"MAIDANIA."

IN our advertisement column will be found a coupon entitling the holder to free admission to "Maidania" on Saturday night, when a special musical programme will be given and new side shows opened. The coupon should be cut out and presented at the gates. A similar coupon will be found in our to-morow's issue.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, passed Suez at 5 a. m. yesterday.

OWING to the departure of Mr. J. Shaw, Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, on sick leave, the announced postings of Commissioners are in consequence cancelled. Mr. H. L. Eales on relief by Mr. Gates goes to Mandalay as Judicial Commissioner. Mr. H. Leveson will remain in charge of the Pegu Division.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Nasari, 911 tons, Captain J. H. March, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim, with a general cargo.

The steamer Clearpool 2714 tons, Captain H. Burnell. arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said with ballast.

The venice S. N. Co's steamer Orselo, 2,849 tons, Captain O. Sibero arrived in harbour yesterday from venice, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 12 deck passengers.

The steamer attmark, 2,215 tons, Captain H. Hasse, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hamburg via Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Majidi, 1857 tons, Captain A. B. Watson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of Coal.

The Port office at Rangoon has telegraphed the following message to the Port Officer Bombay :—178 Light Vessel "Kalaguk" will resume her Station by the Krishna Shaal on Second April and exhibit her usual light and the temporary Vessel "Martaban" will be withdrawn.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer......Capt J D Dick R N...... Flagship
R I M S Dalhousie....Comdr D V Vines........... R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 28.

Brasiliana	2438	Snowden	T M & Co
Baron Dalmoney	3899	Hay	W & A G & Co
Orsselo	2849	Sibero	V S N Co
Clearpool	2714	Barnell	W & A G & Co
Gallia	555	Wratt ..repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Hoseinee	993	D'Lorse	Bo & P S N Co
Havildar	3086	Elliott	T M & Co
Koweit	2386	Coates	H S N Co
Kuala	360	McLarin...11-3	K N & Co
Kola	510	El on	M M & Co
Mohammadi	1251	Newby	Bo & P S N Co
Majide	1857	Watson	Bo & P S N Co
Newenfels	3542	Hockel	W & A G & Co
Norkoowa	1074	Jones	M M & Co
Nourel-Bahr	212	Nacoda......Arab	S N Co
Nairung	2862	Park	M M & Co
Naseri	911	Murch	Bo & P S N Co
Pearlmoor	2576	Stonehouse	W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Somali	2550	Kason	A S & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 27.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	A'werp		J M & Co
B Hatumet	2584	Peters	Antwerp	1-4	J M & Co
B Obyebosa	3991	Wodge	Antwerp		M M & Co
C&B Montebello	2770	Croft	Karachi	30-3	J F & Co
D&E Osteric	4105	Findlay	Kobe		T M & Co
F Ceylon Maru	3142	Tozawa	Kobe	5-4	N Y Kaisha
H Soothvill	2266	Hair	Genoa	16-4	J M & Co
K Bahrein	1403	Broome	Busreh	1-4	Arab S N Co
M Baithmoor	1930	Peterson	Garston	6-4	W & A G & Co
N Kirreemoor	2109	Listerson	D'kirk	8-4	T Morrison & Co
O Zimora	2042	Leslie	Antwerp	29-3	W & A Graham & Co
P Trifels	4714	Eggert	Karachi	31-3	W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1169	Hughes	Jeddah	28-3	Bo & P S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Olympia	3269	Kinnaird	L'pool	2-4	W & A G & Co
3 Begum	2346	McNicoll	Kobe	29-3	T M & Co
5 Lord Stanley	3054	Clibborn	Dunkirk	28-3	W & A G & Co
6 Steinturm	5248	Eibo	Calcutta	30-3	W & A G & Co
7 Cleopatra	2132	Chersich	Trieste	1-4	A L & N Co
9 City of Birmingham	4838	Dowse	K'chi		K N & Co
10 & 11 City of Athens	3571	Knoot	Liverpool	30-3	K N & Co
12& 13 Mooltan	4834	Raddock	London	6-4	P & O Co
16 President	2086	Bremer	Darsalem	6-4	A Strandes Co
Altwark	2715	Hasse	Rangoon	6-4	W & A G & Co
H W P D					
Netravati	699	Fakira	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
Mahamadi	549	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomed	Bhownagar	27-3	Bo S N Co
M W D D					
Islami	2545	Goode	N F	N F	Bo & P S N Co
H W V D					
Linga	951	Rothwell			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Altmark	Hasse	Hamburg, Feb 21
28	Majide	Watson	Calcutta, Mar 14
	Orsselo	Sibero	Venice, Feb 25
	Naseri	Murch	Suakim, Mar 14
	Clearpool	Burnell	Port Said, Mar 14
	Mohammadi	Newby	Aden, Mar 20

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Dwarka	Moron	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Malwa, Thompson for Australia.
" Itria, Honywood for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Mohammadi for Jeddah,
" Clearpool for Liverpool.
" City of Birmingham for Liverpool.
" Kola for Persian Gulf.
" Palitana for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Naseri for Jeddah.
" Marmora for London.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Clan Gordon, left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall, left Port-said homeward bound on the 25th instant.

The same Co's steamer Newby Hall sailed from Liverpool on the 27th instant for Bombay.

The same Co's steamer City of Glasgow arrived at Liverpool on the 27th afternoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th March.

119. Musketry.—Saturday 30th instant. Class-firing at the British Infantry range at Colaba for Nos. 1, 2 and E E. Companies. Firing to commence at 4 p.m.

As this is the last time class-firing will take place this season, all members who have not already done so must fire on this occasion.

121. Prize Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, the 31st instant.

Matches 8 and 11.

A train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	19	18
Same date last year	39	37
Total mortality from all causes		124
Same date last year		123

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY:

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4	4	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3	4	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 29th March, 1912.

THE CREATION OF A CAPITAL.

In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom ; and the Government of India have shown their determination to succeed in their great enterprise of creating a new capital by engaging the services of three distinguished specialists from home. Already it is seen that the work will be much bigger than was at first intended, and already the estimate of the cost has mounted up to more than double the sum first named. That was to be expected. The creation of a capital is so rare an event in modern history that there were few or hardly any precedents to guide the originators of the scheme ; and the questions of size and cost will not be settled for many a day to come. Capitals grow and are not made. The capitals of the world, with only one or two notable exceptions, owe their prominence to the natural advantages of their position, and have been towns and cities before they were selected to be seats of government. The teleological notion that the propinquity of rivers to large cities is a sign of the wisdom of Providence, reminds us in somewhat whimsical fashion that nearly all important towns are built on rivers or on arms of the sea. In the few instances when men have set themselves to build cities according to their own designs, their choice has concurred with nature's, and they have utilized the same geographical features that have predestined other towns to greatness. Baghdad was built upon the Tigris and near the ruins of ancient capitals which had been for ages the centres of the commerce and politics of Mesopotamia. Constantine put his city on the banks of the Golden Horn and of the narrow strait that separated Europe from Asia. And the prosperity of Baghdad in the middle ages and the fame and glory of Constantinople are due to the sites thus shrewdly selected, and hardly at all to the actual designing and planning of the towns. Nature itself, as Gibbon says, had formed Constantinople for the centre and capital of a great monarchy.

It is specially interesting at the present time when we see the size of the new Delhi growing each month in men's minds and when the attention of the whole world is being drawn with increasing carefulness to the experiment, to recall how at the founding of Constantinople the emperor himself led the procession with a lance in his hand and traced the line which was to be the boundary of the capital. The growing circumference was observed with astonishment by the courtiers, one of whom at length ventured and remark upon the extent of the ground already covered, when the emperor replied that he would go on until his Invisible Guide told him to stop. More material obstacles will limit the boundaries and the buildings of the new capital of India than those which Constantine had to regard. The Government of India have not got the wealth of the Roman Empire at their disposal nor have they the authority of the Emperor of Rome. With the best intentions they will find it hard to meet the complaints that will certainly be levelled against the expenditure which will be required. Nor, again, can they have the same confidence in the future of Delhi that they could have had in the future of Calcutta or of Bombay. Suggestions of the inferiority of the climate have been constant since the Durbar of 1903, and the inland position of the new capital does not promise much increase of wealth. That is not to say, however, that Delhi may not grow into a great city. The oldest city in the world is an inland town. Distance from the sea and from a navigable stream has not prevented Damascus from flourishing for thousands of years ; and in modern times the magnitude and the importance of Chicago and Winnipeg show how the railway has altered the old conditions of city life. With large schemes of railway extension now maturing in the chancelleries of Europe, and with projects for direct communication between India and Paris now attracting statesmen's minds, it may even be believed that the site of the Indian capital had to be determined by the consideration of railway facilities, and that this considerations will regulate the future of India. The Indian companies have been quite to see this possibility. Soon all Indian lines will lead to Delhi, and it may well be that in a few years more the eminence and central position of the Indian capital will draw to it as their ultimate goal the new transcontinental lines.

In the meantime no thoughtful man will grudge the money to be spent in making a beautiful city. Whatever the future of Delhi may prove to be, Government's present opportunity is to build a city which shall combine the beauty of oriental architecture with the spaciousness and the sanitary soundness of the most modern European town. The opportunity is unique ; and the actions of Government and their advisers will be keenly watched in different parts of the world,—more keenly perhaps in Germany and in America than in England itself. To give to the world a city in which the Taj would not be out of place, and in which, in the cold weather at least, human life would be as safe as in London or Paris, would be a triumph of inestimable greatness for the Government of India. For that end no expense would be too great. And for æsthetic reasons alone it would not be wise to count the cost of the new scheme too closely. The influence of even one beautiful city will be felt throughout India and would, if the city had been now in existence, have served much time and money uselessly spent upon the improvement of Calcutta and of Bombay. Ideas cannot be valued in gold ; but when we learn that San Francisco is to pay over a million sterling for its new municipal hall, the largest sum that has yet been mentioned as the cost of Delhi will not seem too great. The city whose foundation and situation offer the nearest parallel to the builders of Delhi is the capital of the United States. It was in order to allay political jealousy that Washington chose a site upon the Potamac river away from existing towns ; and it is a curious coincidence that it was a military officer who drew the plans of the new city. The inclusion of a military officer in the triumvirate of specialists has added interest to the planning of Delhi. Captain Swinton has risen and his present high position as an authority on municipal construction by his own abilities and taste, and many will look forward to seeing his handiwork in the imperial capital. More than a hundred years ago a military officer, Major L'Enfant was similarly called to design a new capital to the United States under the supervision of Washington and Jefferson. It is to be hoped that Delhi will be completed sooner and have a less depressing history than the city which was then begun. For a time Major L'Enfant's plans existed only on paper. The Capitol seems to have been ready before 1800 ; but for many years after the land surrounding the Capitol was a marsh. Names like "Wilderness City" and "The City of Streets" were given in derision ; and as late as 1846 it was calmly proposed to move the capital somewhere else. But American tenacity is not any more than British easily disturbed. The civil war changed the position of Washington. It became the headquarters of the Federal Army, and after the conclusion of the war its fortune flourished and its supremacy was assured. Like the new Delhi it is directly under the supreme government ; and as late as 1901 a commission was appointed by congress to beautify the city with the instruction to return as closely as possible to Major L'Enfant's plan. One feature of that plan in which Major L'Enfant anticipated the views of modern city architects, was the space assigned for gardens and pleasure grounds. The splendour of the present city, which is adding palace to palace and treasure to treasure every year, has been made possible by the skill and the foresight of Washington's friend. And though we may hope the much less than a century will suffice to complete Delhi for residential and administratives purposes, the history of the American capital shows that room is the one thing needful in the construction of a city ; and that if the designers are liberal in their ideas, time and the increasing wealth and patriotism of the country will help them to build a city worthy of the empire.

LORD EMMOTT'S WHITE BOOK. WE should like a more detailed description of the contents of Lord Emmott's white-book on the Asiatic question in South Africa before attempting to pass any judgment upon it. However, taking it as it has been cabled to us, we are first informed that the Union Ministers repeat their assurances that it is not proposed to interfere with certain vested rights of Indians. This does not help us very much. These rights presumably are those of restricted immigration and of trading within locations, which were agreed to by the last settlement. It is highly unlikely that the South Africans have undertaken to give any more without the application of extreme pressure. That being so, Lord Emmott's official statement in no way improves the position, for while the terms of the last settlement, were accepted by Mr. Gandhi—though merely as the best which at the time seemed obtainable—the position of Asiatics has been rendered worse since then by the application of the Townships Act, and the legitimate claims of Indians in South Africa, especially in the Transvaal, are far from having been met. The statement then goes on to make a direct accusation against the Asiatics and it is here in particular that more information is desirable. Apparently it is complained that Asiatics have taken up land by means of equitable transfers in townships, where no locations have been established, and thus the legal right of residence of Asiatics has not been recognised. We are willing to believe that this has happened in a few isolated cases and believe that in such cases the leaders of the Indians' cause would be the first to point out to the culprits that they had overstepped the bounds of discretion, and were imperilling the gratification of their just demands. But that there has been an organised attempt to invade towns, where Asiatics have hitherto exercised no rights, we, in the absence of further evidence, gravely doubt. It is not quite clear whether this statement is to be attributed to Lord Emmott or merely to the South African Ministers, but in any event it requires detailed substantiation. Should it prove to be true, then we must confess that the Indians have been indiscreet enough to push their claims too far. We do not admit that hardship is not being inflicted upon them by excluding them from trade in many towns, where no doubt they could without much trouble find business, but in face of the active opposition with which their presence in the States of the Union is met by the white population, they have agreed to be satisfied with the safeguarding of those rights of residence, which they have already been allowed to assume. If they have attempted to advance beyond this position they have committed a moral and tactical error, which by creating a feeling of distrust may prejudice their position in future negotiations.

COAL STRIKE INCIDENTS. HOME papers teem with incidents and side-lights on the coal strike. One of these tells us that coal stealing is the fashionable crime of the moment. Even more so than window-breaking. Sometimes the coalowner, if we may apply that distinguished name to the householder who holds supplies, scores at the expense of the coal stealer. The other day a lady living in a Manchester suburb returned from a visit to find that nearly all the coal had been taken from her shed. But as she was contemplating her losses she noticed on the floor a purse which had evidently been dropped by the thief. As the purse contained £4 in cash she felt that it was a case of poetic justice. She has had no application for its return. Perhaps its owner is still trying to think of a way of connecting himelf with the purse while dissociating himself with the coal. With regard to the fixing of minimum rates a correspondent tells us that in the Northumberland pits they have an arrangement to save a man from working more than his share in a bad seam or "abnormal place." The men change round every three months, a sort of "general post," which they call a "cavil." On cavilling day an official takes all the miners' names on little slips of paper and puts them in a hat. If a man is in the habit of working with a mate their names go on one slip. The overman shakes the names up in the hat and invites the miners to appoint two of their number to come to the front and draw for such-and-such a "district" underground. It is said, whether truly or not, that if a good hewer gets drawn for a bad seam he is soon, on one pretext or another, moved to a good one, to his and the company's mutual advantage. A bad hewer takes his place in the bad seam. Man working in a bad place get a special compensation estimated to bring their pay up to the county average, but they say the bad hewer does not always get his statistical due.

THE GATE OF INDIA. THE people of Bombay will be gratified by the announcement in a Press note that they are to be consulted as to the design of the elaborate structure, which it is proposed to erect at Apollo Bunder to commemorate their Majesties' visit, and to constitute an actual "Gate of India." So many various opinions have been expressed as to the form which the gateway may most appropriately take that it is only proper that an effort should be made to discover the wishes of the majority. With the general sentiments, which Government express, we do not think any exception can be taken. The provisional proposal to erect a building, which will be half as high again as the temporary reception hall, in which King George was welcomed, will ensure that the building will be sufficiently imposing in comparison with the handsome structures in its vicinity. As to its position we do not imagine that it has ever occurred to the average man that it will be anywhere else than on the space, where the present temporary structure stands. Apart from the excellent reasons which Government has given for retaining the present position, it is desirable that a building which is to be a memorial of His Imperial Majesty's landing in India should be erected over the actual spot, where that historic episode in Indian history occurred. That the building will not be wholly visible from the approaches to the Bandar on the land side will not be, we think, entirely a fault. One of the charms of the structure which was so much admired last December was that its full beauty dawned upon one with some amount of suddenness, when one reached a favourable bend of the road, and in any event it was appreciated to such a degree that we do not imagine Bombay's citizens will be dissatisfied with a similar position for the new building.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR in Council has ordered that the Old Mogul Cemetery, in Queen's Road, Bombay, be closed, the area of burial ground affected by this order being 3,432 square yards.

DURING the week ending March 26, 414, chests of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay. All of these were shipped per s. s. "Assaye" to China. In the same period 300 chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be held to-morrow at 11 a. m. in the Council Chamber at Fort St. George at which Sir M. Hammick will take his seat as Acting-Governor and Sir Harold Stuart as a temporary Member of Council. The meeting will consider the draft answers to the questions to be asked, and the treatment of resolutions to be moved at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 8.

WE living in the British Isles are again in sad trouble. On Monday "The Black Strike" commenced. No one realizes what follows in its train, even if we have stored coal, we can't store gas and electricity, both of which are dealt out sparingly already, but the blow falls most heavily upon the very poorest. Through no fault of their own they find themselves deprived of work because the miners insist on the last fraction of an unreasonable demand. While the miners are enjoying their "holiday" at the picture palaces or amusing themselves with whippet races, tens of thousands of their countrymen are being plunged into the direst misfortune. These unhappy people earn low wages and have no accumulated savings or unemployment funds to protect them against want. Unlike the miners they have no ample store of coal provided by the pit-owers as a perquisite. Sad to relate many are already starving. Our next trouble is more a disgrace than a calamity, the suffragettes ought to be treated like hooligans. The sentences of two months' hard labour which were passed in London police-courts yesterday on suffragette window-smashers were greeted with applause, which was a true reflection of public feeling in the matter. It was high time that these hysterical women should realise that a person who breaks the law for political motives is liable to exactly the same punishment as if he or she had done so for private ends, and that the wanton destruction of private property can no more be tolerated in a person of education than in a hooligan.

A MERE WOMAN

"I should like to know——" began Mrs. Pankhurst, in a high-pitched voice. "Next." was Mr. Bennett's reply, his usually kindly face darkening a little. But Mrs. Pankhurst's voice shrilled out above the bustle in the court. "I knew nothing of this charge till I reached the court," she cried. "The counsel for the prosecution says it is a serious charge. May I have a solicitor to prepare my defence ?" "You will have to see to that yourself," was Mr. Curtis Bennett's answer. "But I insist on knowing how I can get these facilities," screamed Mrs. Pankhurst in a hysterical voice, choking with angry tears. "I am in bad health and am kept in a deadly cold cell and ——" "You must apply to the governor of the prison, madam," said the magistrate quietly. Then for a few seconds Mrs. Pankhurst clung to the rail of the dock, protesting in angry and excited undertones to the gaoler, who was gently trying to remove her. "Don't be rough with her," said Mr. Curtis Bennett, and then the wardresses led the agitated woman from the court. Vigorous hostility to the woman's suffrage movement is making itself apparent all over London, especially in those quarters that have so severely suffered in the window-smashing campaigns. Owing to fears that the campaign of destruction may be extended to public buildings containing national treasures, the state apartments at the London palaces and several museums and galleries have been closed until further notice. They include :

State appartmments, Windsor.
St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
Hampton Court Palace.
Kensington Palace.
New Palace.
The British Museum.
Natural History Museum.
Victoria and Albert Museum.
Imperial Institute.
Wallace Collection.
Exhibition of Old Masters.

THE QUEEN AT A HOSPITAL.

The dispiriting gloom of Saturday afternoon was turned to happiness for the patients in the West London Hospital by a kindly lady dressed in black, who left at each bedside a simple little posy of fresh primroses. It was Queen Mary, and she spoke personally to every one of the 160 invalids in the hospital. Yesterday afternoon when the friends of the patients came for their Sunday visit the bright yellow flowers still shone in every sunlit ward, like a visible trace of the cheerful spirit she had brought. "This is a German," said the secretary, as the Queen came to a chair where an old man was sitting. He raised himself weakly by his arms to stand and bow. "Ah, Sie sind ein Deutcher ?" said the Queen smilingly. "Haben Sie immer Beschaftigung ?" (have you always got work ?) "No, your Majesty," answered the old gentleman in the same language. "Once I was an influential man in the City, but I had great losses, and now I am kept by the kindness of good frinds." In the children's ward—a really beautiful nursery with a shining polished floor and neat rows of little white cots, a little boy with a great shock of bright golden curls gravely presented the queen with a bouquet of carnations and lilies of the valley. She smiled and thanked him and then, taking some primroses from her lady-in-waiting, said: "You have given me a big bunch of flowers, so I must give you a little one in return." "I should know her again," said the little fellow, with the gratified air of having made a new friend. One woman, aged about thirty, was admitted to the hospital as far back as Coronation week suffering from burns, the effects of which kept her still a patient. Her Majesty was informed of this and she showed a special interest in the case. The Queen remained for over an hour, and before leaving she signed the visitors' book and expressed the pleasure she had derived from the visit. The Queen's visit to the new cancer wing of Middlesex Hospital, London, has been fixed for March 21.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement of Miss Viola Tree to Mr. Alan Parsons, which was announced this week, though it came as a surprise to most people, was no news to her personal friends, for she has really been privately engaged to him for some time. I remember that she introduced him to me at the Chelsea Arts Club Ball last year as her fiance, but for many reasons it was deemed best not to make the announcement until her musical studies at Milan were nearing their end. Miss Viola Tree is too well known to most people to be necessary for me to describe her at any length here, and I am sure we all wish her every happiness and good luck, for she really deserves all that her heart desires. Since her earliest girlhood she has worked hard to develop the several talents with which she has been blessed, and these include a natural taste for art, as well as her dramatic and musical gifts. She draws and paints with great artistic feeling and skill. Mr. Allan Parsons, "the lucky man," was at Oxford when they first became acquainted, and he, together with two or three other undergraduates, was out in Florence in the Easter vacation when Miss Tree was staying there a few years ago. He is a very clever and rising young man in the literary and journalistic worlds, who makes politics his particula [redacted] n of the Rev., F. W. ge and Rural Dean s Viola Tree has now Milan and will remain there for the next three months only returning home a short time before her marriage.

SPRING.

Yesterday I spent in admiration of the crocuses. Jolly little flowers, impertinent as all precocious things, and as full of hope and happiness as any one could wish. In Hyde Park on the grass between the Row and the Serpentine they run, riot, thousands of them multi-coloured of every variation of violet and yellow and white. Round Peter Pan's own plot where the statue will be are great masses of crocuses : a splash of yellow as bright as the sunlight, deep violet and purple playing at shadows, and then white. By Kensington Palace, as you turn from the Broad Walk to King William's statue, the pink-blossomed almond trees have a carpet of mixed croneuses on the grassy slope. In fact, wherever you look the little flowers flaunt their gaiety.

CHINA.

Many countries have changed their form of government in the world's history, but few have managed to do so without violence. It has been left to the Chinese to show us how these things can be done. The Emperor of the oldest empire in the world retires into private life as a consequence of the uprising of the Republican army, to which the people in the provinces have responded, the empire seethed like a boiling cauldron and the people were plunged in misery. It is now evident that the majority of the people favour a Republic, and from the preference of the people's hearts the will of Heaven is discernible. How could we oppose the desires of millions for the glory of one family " Could anything be more reasonable and in accordance with the modern spirit than this declaration. It is almost pathetic to read that in return for his magnanimity the Emperor only asks to be allowed to retain the the title of Great Pure and to be granted an income of four million dollars. What will happen when China, transformed in a Republic, begins to go ahead the imagination shudders at. Already we hear of a wholesale execution of pigtails and of an unprecedented demand for bowler hats. We hear too that the Chinese women demand that when the new constitution is formed they shall be politically represented. I wonder what "votes for women" is in Chinese?

HOCKEY FOR SCHOOLGIRLS.

Is hockey a suitable game for girls at school How often we hear this question argued, and how widely opinions differ ! Many are full of praises of it, while others condemn. Hockey is accepted as a winter game in public secondary schools for girls, as also in many private schools so the question is one we may well consider Among girls themselves the game is popular It is for the older generation to decide whether or not it is good for them. That sporting and athletic games have in many ways an influence for good must be allowed at once. It is a matter for congratulation that nowadays swimming, sculling, fencing, tennis, golf, and net-ball are entered into with enjoyment by our daughters. Sporting games if played in the right spirit, teach the virtues of uselfishness self-restraint, and "esprit de corps," to say nothing of the capacity for bearing pain with courage and learning how to take a beating with good temper. All this is to the good But as a regards the playing of hockey, opinion may well be divided. By common consent it i a somewhat violent game. Hard knock may be given and received. While father and mothers are playing the gentle game golf, their young daughters are indulging i the boisterous game of hockey. A game mistress and college and county player several years' experience recently told us the serious accidents that are liable to occ during the excitement of play. The hockey stick is no light weapon. And the game is a exhausting one. The ball travels fast and fa For over an hour at a time the majority players will be running about almost incessan ly at full speed. Girls at the school, howeve tired they may be, are unable to take th time for rest that is necessary after su strenuous exertion. There is too much pre sure of work. Can it be good for growing gi during the stress of school life thus to bu the candle at both ends ? Girls take bo work and play much more seriously than boys, and so it may be a dangerous thing encourage too much playing of fatiguing gam during recreation hours. Girls are mu more careless, too, about wrapping up af games than are boys And have we not learned to know the look of the who over-plays ! She is thin, and sto and has a haggard expression. Girls have enjoyed the advantages of mo physical training belong to a finer race, we told, than their mothers. But while explo new fields of experience there is a danger enthusiasm that may outrun discretion. s not enough for a girl to know how to exce healthy sports and games. She must al made acquainted with the best means of so without unduly taxing her powers. subject of girls and their games shou studied by all mothers. It is their du make sure that games, as well as other ph exercises, are carefully controlled. Hocke any sporting game, is excellent in its wa It is the abuse of it that is wrong. But ey holds more risk of abuse than most er games. It is only fitted for the robu To quote again from the authority ady mentioned : "I should be the first to st," she writes, "that hockey played b girls physically fit for it, and with careful sup on, is a delightful and stimulating game, not without its value as a training of ch ter ; but with the present lack of discrimina the benefits of hockey are doubtful and its gers are certain." With such warnings, c be too careful ?

"KALA AZAR."

Lecture on the Disease in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRAS, Ma 28.

Captain Patton, I. M. S., delivere lecture yesterday evening under the ausp of the Syndicate of the Madras Univers on the subject of *Kala Azar* before a ge and interested audience. H. E. the G nor presided.

For over an hour the lectur held his hearers in describing the disease, effects, which were mostly fatal, and his i stigations thereof. He said that it was o the utmost importance to have conclusive pr that the bed-bug was the transmitter of disease in Madras, for their only hope of dicting it was by prevention. Unfortunate they knew of no drug or form of treatment ich was of any avail in arresting the disease, that much more work was required to be d to try to find out the cause.

His Excellency thanked the turer and hoped he would find the he that would enable him to work out fully his estigations.

IN the weekly plague repo seizures and deaths from plague in Bengal ar iven as 4,253 and 3,606. an increase on la week. Many towns in Behar show heavy m ality notably Saran, which had 1,507 att s and 1,284 deaths.

THE BRITISH COAL CRISIS.

MINERS EXPECTED TO GO BACK TO WORK.

Serious Split in the Labour Party

GRAVE RIOT AT A MIDLAND COLLIERY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The House of Lords was crowded to-day [illegible] Coal-miners Bill came on for the [illegible] ed to assume the possibi- [illegible] be a failure. It met the [illegible] hey could be met by [illegible] that they would [illegible] ring the debate [illegible] had rejected [illegible] and had [illegible] of the [illegible] olossal [illegible] when [illegible] ength. [illegible] Bill, however, [illegible] ould only em- [illegible] the day, and [illegible] Opposition would, [illegible] amendments, but [illegible] s doubts as to the [illegible] the measure. The Bill [illegible] emesis, and would be epoch- [illegible] He asked whether the whole of the immunities given under the Trades Disputes Act would be appropriate to the new conditions. He hoped that the Bill would give a breathing space, in which the Government would set its industrial house in order.

Ballot to be Taken.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Miners' Federation this afternoon decided to take an immediate ballot of the men as to whether they were in favour of resuming work pending the settlement of the minimum wages by the district boards.

The miners' delegates are leaving London to-day for the various districts, and the ballots will be completed by April 3rd. The Federation will make no recommendation as to how to vote.

A hundred thousand persons are receiving free meals daily in the Potteries. The London County Council has suspended the Easter Holidays in the schools in order to feed the poor children.

The aggregate week's decrease in the railway receipts is £696,396 sterling.

At a meeting of the coal-owners, to-day, a resolution was passed thanking Mr. Asquith for his courtesy and patience.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna gave an assurance that adequate protection would be furnished for willing workers.

Austrian Resolution.

VIENNA, MARCH 27.

The Reichsrath has rejected a resolution calling upon the Government to introduce a Miners' Minimum Wage Bill.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Coal Miners' Bill.

The subsequent stages were postponed until to-day to enable the Government to alter the wording, but this is merely a technical amendment.

The ballot of the men lessens the urgency of the Bill.

A Strikers' Riot.

Five hundred men of the West Yorkshire Regiment from Lichfield have gone to the Littleton Colliery at Huntingdon in Staffordshire, where, in spite of the appeals of their own agent, several thousand strikers threw missiles into the pit to prevent 80 men, who had been sent down to make repairs, from re-ascending.

The strikers set fire to two sheds, threw tubs into the road and did much other damage. The police made baton charges, but were powerless to check the rioters.

The 3rd Suffolk Regiment at Aldershot has been ordered to Shrewsbury, and the [illegible]th Royal Fusiliers to Lichfield. Detachments of the Warwickshire and Shropshire Regiments have gone to Chirk, where intimidation has greatly lessened the number of workers.

It is stated that ten thousand troops at Aldershot are in readiness to proceed to the coal-fields.

Favourable Ballot Expected.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

It is expected that the miners' ballot will decide in favour of the resumption of work.

Mr. Asquith will make a speech to-day to the members of Parliament representing mining constituencies, in the nature of a manifesto, hoping to give a lead to the miners' decision.

The *Times* says that a serious split has occurred between the Trade Unionists and the Socialists in the Labour Party. The former, most of whom are miners, were responsible for the decision of the Party to oppose the third reading of the Coal-miners' Bill, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and the Socialists favouring an abstention from voting. The split may lead to definite schism.

The railways will suspend goods traffic from the 3rd of April to the 9th of April, with the exception of food trains.

Two lines have cancelled their Easter excursions.

A number of deaths from starvation have taken place in the Potteries.

Earl Brownlow is cutting trees on his estate at Grantham, and distributing the wood to the poor.

[The minimum wage is said to have only once been legally defined. It was by Justice Higgins in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court in the famous Broken Hill mining dispute three years ago. The days of the particular mine were coming to an end, and while the other mines in the district had agreed to the men's demands, this company had held out because it said it could not afford to satisfy them. It was a huge concern, and employed a vast number of men. Justice Higgins defined the minimum as a living and not a mere subsistence wage—to use his phrase, that amount of money necessary to satisfy "the normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being in a civilised community." This principle, he said, was sacrosanct. If an industry could not live up to it, it must shut up.

Some passages may be worth quoting from this famous judgment, which was hailed as the Magna Charta of labour in Australia:—

If a man cannot maintain his enterprise without cutting down the wages which are proper to be paid to his employees, it would be better that he should abandon his enterprise.

If it is a calamity that this historic mine should be shut down, it would be a still greater calamity that men should be underfed or degraded.

Unless great multitudes of people are to be irretrievably injured in themselves and their families, unless society is to be perpetually in industrial unrest, it is necessary to keep this living wage as a thing sacrosanct, beyond the reach of bargaining.

The labourer will dispute, he must dispute, until he gets this minimum, even as a man immersed can never rest until he gets his head above water.

It is easy to understand the sudden cessation of the general strike at Brisbane a month ago, as soon as the dispute came within the jurisdiction of Justice Higgins's court.]

THE MOTOR BANDITS.

Furious Search all over France.

PARIS, MARCH 28.

A reward of £4,000 has been offered for the discovery of the motor bandits. Detectives in automobiles are scouring the country, armed with big game repeating rifles, intended to puncture the tyres of the fleeing cars.

The police in Paris will be increased by 1,800 men.

CYCLONE AT BUENOS AYRES

Eighteen Persons Killed: Fifty Injured.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

A cyclone has done considerable damage at Buenos Ayres. Eight persons were killed and thirty injured. The cyclone also ravaged the Junin district, where ten persons were killed and twenty injured.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

Subterranean Wins the Race.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The result of the Liverpool Spring Cup was as follows:—

Subterranean	1
Protestant Boy	2
Adam Bede	3

Nineteen started. Won by one and a half lengths; one length between the second and third.

Betting.—11 to 2 against Subterranean, 100 to 7 Protestant Boy, 100 to 7 Adam Bede.

Royal Hackle was ridden by Jelliss, and Bryony by Robbins. Helot did not compete but came under starters' orders.

List of Starters and Jockeys.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The following were the starters and jockeys in the Liverpool Cup:—

Wolfe Land	William Griggs.
Dalnacrag	Winter.
Eaton Boy	Hewitt.
Merry Task	Trigg.
Protestant Boy	Fox
Dartoi	Piper.
Royal Hackle II	Jelliss
South Annan	Wheatley.
Willaura	Rickaby.
Forest Lassie	Ringstead.
Persism	Duller.
Bryony	Robbins.
Atty	Shanahan.
Adam Bede	Stokes.
Jackdaw	Calder.
Zorral	Whalley.
Subterranean	Huxley.
Dandy Pratt	Maher.
Star of Doon	Crisp.

Betting on Grand National.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The following is the betting on the Grand National:—

3 to 1 against Rathnally, offered after 100 to 30 had been taken.

5 to 1 Jerry M.
10 to 1 Rory O'Moore.
100 to 9 Caubeen.
100 to 8 Carsey.
100 to 7 Jenkinstown.
100 to 6 Covert Colt.

AMATEUR BOXING.

Championships at Alexandra Palace.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The following are the results of the amateur boxing championships, which were fought at Alexandra Palace last night:—

Bantam-weights.—W. Allen, of the Polytechnic, beat Wye, of Columbia.

Feather-weights.—Baker, of Hendon, beat Rayson, of the Polytechnic.

Light-weights.—Marriott, of Stansfield, beat Grace, of Eton.

Middle-weights.—Chandler, of the Stock Exchange, beat Thrower, of Hendon.

Heavy-weights.—Smith, of the Metropolitan Police, beat Foote, of the London Hospital.

H. H. the Jam Sahab of Navanagar will sail for England next month.

CHINESE DISTURBANCES.

An Outline of Germany's Policy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has voted the grant for an extra 500 men for Kiao-Chau, bringing the garrison up to 2,500.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that the grant was demanded in consequence of the continuance of disorders and the constant appeals for help from many quarters.

Yuan Shi-Kai deserved confidence and the Government would be the master of the situation if it got money quickly. The German Government was pursuing, in fullest agreement with the other Powers, a principle of non-interference.

Germany would intervene against all attempts at the partition of China, which must be preserved in its entirety, and its economic open-door must be guaranteed.

NEW CHINESE LOAN.

Views of Russia on Belgium Participating.

LONDON, MARCH 28

A message to the *Times* from St. Petersburg states that Russia is in favour of a Belgian loan to China and objects to the "four nations" loan to China on the ground that financial aid to the young Republic must not involve any increase in the military burdens of the Powers whose dominions are co-terminous with those of China.

It is held in St. Petersburg that whatever syndicate may conclude the loan those Powers must have a controlling, if not an exclusive, voice in the transaction which may easily be attained by joint agreement. Russia's arguments, continues the message, will be communicated to London and Paris after the conclusion of the present exchange of views.

PRINCE OF WALES.

To Visit France for Four Months.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

It is officially stated that the Prince of Wales goes to Paris on Monday to visit the Marquis de Breteuil. The Prince will probably stay for four months to study the language and to acquire the correct accent under Professor Escoffier, and also to study the drama and literature of the country. It is stated that a German visit is also contemplated.

AMERICAN WOOL TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28.

The Democrats have re-introduced the Wool Tariff Revision Bill, which was vetoed by President Taft in 1911.

The present Bill makes legislation on wool duties impossible before the elections,

THE AUSTRALIAN TYPHOON

Overdue Steamer not yet Heard of.

PERTH, MARCH 28.

Thirty-two white and forty coloured people perished in the recent typhoon.

LATER.

The "Koombana" which is overdue at Broome from Port Hedland, has still not been heard of. She carried 48 passengers and 77 crew.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

European Turkey likely to be Attacked.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 28.

Telegrams received here from Russian sources foreshadow immediate action on the part of the Italian fleet on European and Asiatic shores of Turkey.

MOROCCAN TROUBLE.

Franco-Spanish Negotiations in a Deadlock.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Franco-Spanish negotiations on the subject of Morocco have made no progress whatever,

MARRIAGES IN JAPAN.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Bill dealing with the marriage of British subjects in Japan.

S.S. "OCEANA."

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The weather yesterday prevented the continuation of the work of salvaging the cargo of the "Oceana."

THE KAISER'S TOUR.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Kaiser has arrived at Corfu.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Reichstag has passed the Sugar Convention.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

Compensation for Robbery and Violence.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Replying to Sir John Lonsdale in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu said that immediately on learning of the robbing of Mr. Moir, by the Bakhtiaris, Sir George Barclay, the British Minister, made a representation to the Persian Government and the Bakhtiari Khans, who would, doubtless, do their best to restrain their men.

Sir George Barclay, having since received details of the goods stolen, was presenting a claim.

Persia had undertaken to pay compensation for the attack on the Consul, Mr. Smart, as a first charge on the next loan.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Bishop of Madras on the Subject.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 28.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening under the auspices of the Indian South African League for the purpose of considering the condition of Indians in South Africa. The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. Audinarayanath presided.

The following resolutions were carried:—"This meeting of the citizens of Madras regards with increasing anxiety the continued ill treatment of the Indian residents in the various provinces of the Union of South Africa and strongly urges the Government of India to take definite steps to remove an Imperial scandal."

"This meeting also urges the Government to watch carefully the progress of the Immigrants' Restriction Bill now before the South African Union Parliament in order to ensure that the provisional settlement of last May is fully carried out by the Union Government and that in so doing the resident Indian population are deprived of no rights that they to-day actually or potentially possess."

This meeting is emphatically of opinion that the system of indentured recruitment is opposed to the best interests of the Indians.

There were several speakers and the following letter from the Bishop of Madras was read:—"I gather from what I have read on the subject that there is still need of continued effort and watchfulness to secure justice and fair treatment for our Indian brethren settled in South Africa. I hope, too, that something will be said on the subject of indentured labour in other parts of the Empire. I have had some experience of the system in Assam. It was worked there under the most favourable conditions possible, and under every possible safeguard, but, even there vices inherent in the system itself gave rise to intolerable abuses. In distant colonies the conditions are far less favourable for indentured labour from India and the safeguards cannot be as effective. I cannot understand how men, who condemn indentured Chinese labour in the Transvaal, can possibly uphold Indian indentured labour in British Guiana and the West Indies."

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT TO A LADY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 28.

A European lady, Mrs. W. L. Bond, was brought to the hospital to-day with a broken collar bone and other serious injuries. While driving in a ticka gharry on Pagoda Road another gharry came in collison and in attempting to get out of the conveyance the horse of the other carriage knocked her down violently and she became unconscious.

AMBALLA RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, MARCH 28.

In the Amballa riot case as a result of enquiry held by the Cantonment Magistrate at the instance of the police, forty-eight persons have been sent up for trial before the District Judge. It is reported that the milkseller who was seriously wounded has died in the hospital.

THE FIRE IN PESHAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 28.

The fire in Peshawar City was overcome by midday yesterday. The Sappers worked for twenty-four consecutive hours assisted by continues reliefs of British and Indian infantry. The locality destroyed is less than a quarter of a square mile.

TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting at Y. M. C. A. Hall.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held yesterday evening, in the hall of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. James MacDonald presiding.

The annual report was approved and adopted. It, among other things, stated: The Commitee have the pleasure to state that extensive work of remodelling the Society's building has atlast been completed, and the premises were completly freed from the inconveniences of the building operations in the month of November. In spite of the work that was going on, the depot had been kept open and business attended to as usual throughout the year. The appearance of the depot had been greatly improved and the present display of stock was seen to much more advantage than had been heretofore possible. The residential quarters had all been let, and also the two shops on either side of the depot, leaving only one office room vacant. The cost of this work amounted to about Rs. 28,000, the sum having been raised by a loan on the security of a mortgage on the building at 6 per cent. interest. The total number of copies printed was 6,65,200 as against 42,700 in the previous year. Besides there were several large works now in the press, which, it was hoped would be completed in 1912. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 42,445, an increase of Rs. 1,819 on the previous year. The stock was valued on 31st December at Rs. 20,186. The year's working resulted in a loss of Rs. 9,403, for the vernacular department was run at a loss.

The following committee was then elected: Mr. James MacDonald, president, Mr. C. A. Hawes, Honorary Treasurer, the Rev. W. Hazen, Honorary Secretary; (committee); the Rev. H. E. Basell; the Rev. A. S. Chrichton; the Rev. J. F. Edwardes; the Rev. W. E. Bancarft; Mr. W. Hazen; Canon R. S. Heywood; Dr. Machickan; Mr. J. Makenzie; Mr. A. H. S. Aston; Mr. D. Fraser; Mr. F. P. Horne; Mr. J. H. Richardson; Mr. F. J. Clark; Mr. E. W. Fritchley; Mr. A. R. King; Mr. C. H. Roberts; Canon D. L. Joshi; the Rev. S. V. Karmarkar; the Rev. M. B. Nikombi; Rev. S. V. Lahator; Mr. B. N. Athavle and Mr. B. Y. Khisty.

The Rev. F. Barrell and Mr. F. Clark addressed the meeting on the useful work done by this Society and appealed for more subscriptions.

The Chairman also concluded up the proceedings with an appeal for more funds.

"THE GATE OF INDIA."

Public to be Consulted on the Design.

THE following Press note has been issued:—

In order that some idea may be formed of the general effect of the proposed memorial building at the Apollo Bandar, Government have directed a sketch to the prepared to illustrate the appearance as viewed from the harbour at a distance of one thousand yards. The height of the building shown in this sketch is one-half greater than that of the temporary structure still standing. At all less distances a building of this height will more completely dominate the structures behind it.

It must be understood that Government have come to no decision as yet in regard to the design, as they wish that the public should have an opportunity of expressing opinions. Two conditions must, however, be fulfilled. The building must provide ample accommodation for any future ceremonies, which may take place at the Bandar. The erection of a temporary annexe or a shamiana would evidently destroy the effect of a fine building. It is not possible, therefore, that the memorial should take the form of a simple gate or archway. In the second place, as the idea is to commemorate the entrance of Their Imperial Majesties into India it is the general effect as viewed from the sea that should chiefly be considered. For this reason as well as on grounds of expense Government do not propose to break the general line of the sea wall in order that the memorial building may stand square to the Apollo Bandar Road. The effect from the latter point of view might be somewhat improved by this arrangement; but the obliquity of the building as seen from the harbour would be meaningless. The Gate of India should front the sea.

In connection with the general scheme under consideration, Government hope to be able to make arrangements to lay out a garden which has long been regarded as necessary for the beautifying of the large area which is at present bare and unattractive.

FATAL OIL EXPLOSION.

Twelve Coolies Killed on Board Ship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 28.

A sad accident occurred on the s.s. "Lord Armonde" yesterday. It appears that a barrel containing paraffin oil was being slung to be placed on the upper deck of the steamer. As soon as it was lifted up the barrel slipped from the sling and fell down. The oil, coming out, caused an instantaneous explosion as twelve coolies with candles unshaded were working underneath in the water-tank. A European sailor was badly burnt and was at once removed to the Civil Hospital for treatment. The coolies who were working in the water-tank had no means of escape and died of suffocation from the fumes. It was with great difficulty that the dead bodies were taken out by the police who held an inquest in the presence of Mr. Lobo, Additional City Magistrate.

The fire was soon extinguished.

CALCUTTA VAKIL SHOT.

Daring Attempted Murder at Chandernagore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

An attempt is reported to have made on the life of Mr. Monmohan Ghose, a vakil of the Calcutta High Court and a zemindar, on the night of Monday last at Chandernagore: It is said Mr. Ghose had gone to Chandernagore to witness a *basanti puja* ceremony in his family dwelling house. While going out of the house through a narrow public lane at about 9-30 p. m. he was hit by a bullet fired, it is stated, from a revolver. The bullet passed through his left arm and grazed his side. The Civil Surgeon, who was informed, attended to his injuries which though very serious were not fatal. The occurrence took place within a stonethrow of the police outpost.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Promotions to Higher Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The following Press Communique is issued in the Financial Department: The Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote the following subordinates to the general list of the Indian Finance Department:—Mr. Dina Nath Dutt, M. A., Superintendent of the Finance Department; Mr. G. H. Bailey, Chief Accountant on special duty at Delhi; and Mr. W. T. Avery, Chief Accountant on the special duty in the office of the Accountant General of Railways.

BURMA COUNCIL MEETING.

Many Deaths from Starvation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 28.

At next Tuesday's meeting of the Burma Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Mirza Abdul Hussain will ask the following questions:—(1) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a report in the daily papers of frequent cases of death from starvation in Rangoon; (2) has the Government made enquiries in the matter, and (3) if any of the reports are true what steps have been taken to prevent death by starvation in the capital of province?

ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 28.

The General Officer, Commanding the Abor expedition, telegraphs from Yambung on March 27th that the Dihang exploration party and the garrison of Dosing have arrived at Yekshing. The weather is very threatening with some rain and the Siyom River is rising fast.

SIR H. BUTLER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, Member for Education, will leave Calcutta on tour on the 30th March. He will visit Madras, Bangalore, Ootacamund and Peshawar arriving at Simla on 30th April.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS.

Annual Meeting of the Association.

COTTON EXCISE DUTIES.

THE Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Association, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Chairman of the Association, presided. There were also present:—The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves & Mr. N. G. Hunt (Leopold Spg. Bleaching & Wvg. Co., Ld., James Greaves Co., Ld., Connaught Mills Co., Ld., Empress Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld., Howard & Bullough Mills Co. Ld., New Empress Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld., Apollo Mills, Ld., & Imperial Cotton Mills, Co., Ld.); The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy & Mr. J. A. Wadia (Cresent Mills Co., Ld., Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld. Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ld., Fazulbhoy Mills, Ld., Indian Bleaching Dyeing & Printing Works, Ld., & Indore Malwa Mills Co., Ld.); The Hon'ble Sir Withaldas D. Thackersey, The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Madhowjee D. Thackersey (Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ld., Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld., and Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.); Sir Dinshaw M. Petit (Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co. Ld., Dinshaw Petit Mill, Bomonjee Petit Mill and Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld.); Mr. J. F. Bradbury and Mr. J. Knowles (Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., New Great Eastern Spng. and Wvg. Co., Ld., and New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld); Mr. S. A. Nathan (E. D. Sassoon Mill and Edward Sassoon Mill); The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart., (Dawn Mills David Mills, Ld., and Standard Mills Co., Ld.); Mr. D. M. Inglis (Finlay Mills, Ld. and Swan Mills, Ld.); Mr. T. W. Birkett and Mr. H. E. Gawthorne (Kohinoor Mills Co., Ld.) Mr. D.E. Wacha (Morarjee Gocul das Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.); Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta (Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ld.); Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., and Mr. Cawasjee Jehangir (Jubilee Mill, Co., Ld.); Mr. A. G. Dovey (Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld, and Union Mills, Ld.); Mr. E. B. Saklatwalla (Central India Sporting Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld, and Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.); Mr. N. A. Laljee (Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.).

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said:—Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the adoption of the report for the year 1911, which has already been sent to all the members. The last year has been made memorable on account of the visit of their Imperial Majesties to India and the great Durbar at Delhi. Their Imperial Majesties received a splendid reception wherever they went and had been greatly pleased to feel that their visit had been so great a success. The mercantile community of Bombay presented His Imperial Majesty with an address of welcome on such an interesting and unique occasion and your Association joined with the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Trade Association and the Indian Merchant's Chamber and Bureau in presenting that address. His Imperial Majesty's gracious reply to this address you will have all read in the papers.

We have also to congratulate our esteemed friends Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and Sir Shapoorjee Bharucha, Kt., on the honours of Baronetcy and Knigthood conferred upon them at the Delhi Durbar.

Gentlemen, when we last met our Industry was going through a great depression due to short crop of American cotton and in consequence high prices of cotton all over the world. There were then about 25 mills in Bombay and a great many up-country shut down owing to heavy losses they were making. The weaving mills were also making losses and although none of them had been shut down, still they were just able to keep going. It was therefore a great relief to all those engaged in our Industry when this heavy depression began to pass away slowly on the first authentic report of an almost unprecedented crop of American cotton in July. Prices of cotton in consequence fell all over the world from the maximum of 8·42d., of America cotton on 12th May 1811 to 4·92d. in December 1911. All Indian cotton also came down in price although not relatively to the American fall and at one time Good Broach was as low as Rs. 240 against Rs. 370 last year. Prices for yarn and cloth did not decline in the same proportion and therefore the loss that the mills were suffering in spinning and weaving in the early part of the year was converted into a fair margin of profit and our Industry has again come into a more healthy condition. All the mills now, that had been stopped, are working again at a profit. I must, therefore, congratulate you, Gentlemen, that the dark clouds that threatened our industry have now passed away. We must also be thankful that the famine that was threatening all through India at one time was averted by timely but late rains except in Gujarat and this helped to keep the consuming markets of cloth in a healthy condition.

LAST YEAR'S PRODUCTION.

The report gives you the figures of production of yarn and cloth in the last twelve months from which you will notice that the total yarn production has decreased by 4·91 per cent. only although the shipments to China had decreased by 35·26 per cent. This large difference between production of yarn and shipments of yarn to China can partly be accounted by the relatively slight increase in the use of the yarn by the Weaving Mills themselves due to cloth production being 4·77 per cent more than the previous year, but in a greater measure due to the extra factory consumption in India of Indian yarns used by the hand, looms being greater, and more especially this is proved as you will see from another table in the report that the import of yarn from Great Britain had also increased by 37 per cent. On the other hand the Japanese import into China had again increased. In speaking about this matter last year I pointed out that this was partly due to the freight charges on raw cotton taken from Bombay to Japan as compared to freight for yarn taken to Hongkong and Shanghai by the Conference Liners and also the rebate given by the Japanese to the shippers of yarn to foreign countries under 20s. count.

The following figures taken from the "Cotton Facts" would show you the progress made by the Japanese mills in the last 5 years:—

Year.		Spindles.	Cotton consumed. Bales.
1907...	...	1,421,765	920,228
1908...	...	1,650,450	844,814
1909...	...	1,695,879	978,806
1910...	...	2,004,968	1,087,183
1911...	...	2,099,764	1,141,000 (approximately).

You will see from these figures the progress of the industry in Japan compared to the progress we have made here and it affords us considerable food for considering why the industry in India should not be progressing in the same ratio as Japanese industry, which shows an expansion of 47·6 per cent. in spinning in last five years, while our industry shows an expansion of 20 per-cent. and I again urge on Bombay merchants, who are engaged in trade with China, to send out a small commission to China and enquire fully into the condition of trade there and what remedy can be suggested to prevent the very heavy decline in our shipments of yarn to China. We must not also forget that in 1905-07 England added nearly 3,000,000 spindles and 90,000 looms to her already large industry, or more looms were added then in Great Britain than there are at present in the whole of India. Weaving trade shows an increase of 6·77 per cent. in the production of cloth in lbs. This is not a very big increase when you come to consider that the increase of shipments of piece-goods from the United Kingdom in the last year was 9·31 per cent. larger than the previous year and in the shipments of yarn from United Kingdom to India the increase of 37·48 per cent. Gentlemen, these figures will show you again what poor progress comparatively our Industry in India is making compared to the progress made by the United Kingdom, Japan and other large countries in the world, and it behoves us therefore to find out the reasons thereof and to remedy them.

THE COUNTERVAILING DUTY.

Your Committee had the pleasure of meeting the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke, member for the Department for the Commerce and Industry, on 31st October 1911 and they informally discussed with him the several important subjects in connection with Mill Industry. Naturally the principal subject discussed was countervailing Excise Duty levied on cloth produced by Indian Mills. This duty had caused great resentment, as it had been imposed in the interests of the Lancashire manufacturer to countervail import duties, which for revenue purposes the Government of India had to put on imported goods. Such Excise Duty did not exist in any British colony. So why should it exist in this country? Is it because India is a dependancy and as such is bound by dictates of a British Parliament?

Your Committee, therefore, pointed out to the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke again the irritation it was causing among all loyal subjects of His Imperial Majesty in this country. Our thanks are due in this connection to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, who raised this question in the Imperial Legislative Council at Calcutta last year and in replying to him the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke put forward two objections to the removal of this excise duty. First was that this duty had now afforded a certain amount of protection to the Indian hand-loom industry, and if it was removed it will cause a serious injury to this hand-loom industry. Gentlemen, your Committee pointed out to the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke that the hand-looms produced an entirely different class of goods from the goods produced by the Indian Mills power looms except in the case of one or two up-country mills which produced the ordinary kinds of Sarees in small quantity which were in bulk produced by the hand-looms, and therefore the Committee pointed out to him that there would be no injury done to the Indian hand-loom industry if the excise duty was repealed. Indian hand-loom industry was thriving materially, as was evidenced from the figures published in the Indian Trade Journal of the extra factory consumption of power made yarns by hand-looms and also, as I referred above, owing to the large increase in figures of imported and Indian yarns used in the country.

The second main objection that the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke raised against the repeal of this duty was the financial loss the Government of India would suffer. Gentlemen, the Government of India willingly gave up the large opium revenue to help the regeneration of China. Could not the Government of India assist us by taking of this duty in the regeneration of the Indian Industr? Why should Government of India allow our Indian cotton to be exported to foreign countries for manufacturing purposes, while India imports such large quantities of piece-goods and yarns from foreign countries! If they did repeal this excise duty, the Government of India will assist in developing our Industry and it will tend to the material welfare of the country inasmuch as we will be able to employ a larger number of hands in the Industry. I, therefore, think, we should leave no stone unturned to continue our agitation for the repeal of this duty. The solid vote of the non-official members in the Imperial Council ought to convince the Government of India of the feeling in the country.

Your Committee also pointed out to the Hon. Mr. Clarke the difficulty the Weaving Mills experienced in importing duty free arcicles, such as tallow and other sizing ingredients required by the Weaving Mills for the manufacture of cloth and I trust this matter will have its due consideration by the Government of India, as it is an injustice to the Weaving Mills to ask them to pay the excise duty on all the cloth manufactured as well as pay import duty on all stores imported for weaving purposes.

INCOME-TAX ON MILLS' PROFITS.

During the year your Committee addressed to Government of India on the subject of depreciation allowed in assessing income-tax on nett profits of mills. In reply to a question put by our friend Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart, in the Viceregal Council on the subject, the Government of India placed on the table a statement showing the percentages for depreciations on machinery and buildings allowed in different provinces. From this table it was found that in Bengal allowance was made for depreciation at the rate of 5 per cent, on the initial cost of buildings and machinery, while to the Bombay Mills an allowance of 5 per cent. on the cost of machinery only was allowed and that on a new method, by which in the case of all mills working over 20 years the total amount set aside for depreciation during the preceding years was first deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the balance sheet and 5 per cent. was then only allowed on the balance. In Lancashire whre this system of assesment was in force depreciation at the rate of 7 1-2 per cent. on machinery and 2 1-2 per cent on buildings was allowed. The Committee, therefore, pointed out these in equalities existing in different provinces in India and requested the Government of India to reconsider the whole question. In reply the Government of India statid that they did not see the advantage of standardising it in different provinces, but that the Government of Bombay had agreed to allow the mills in this presidency an allowance for deprecation os 2 1-2 per cent. on the cost of buildings.

While we are grateful to the Government of India for this small concession, your Committee felt that it was an injustice to the mills in this presidency that a small allowance should be only allowed here, while Bengal Mills got 5 per cent and that on the inicial cost of Machinery and buildings. Therefore they again addressed the Government of India and Government of Bombay in the matter pointing out that the depreciation in Textile Mills, whether in Bombay or Bengal Presidency, was the same and ought to be the same, and therefore no differential treatment should be made in the two provinces. I am glad to see that our freind Sir Vithaldas Thackersey again brought this question before the Imperial Council last Monday.

ERRONEOUS FIGURES.

On page 3 of the report, reference is made to the estimated crop of cotton in India as compared to the nett exports and mill consumption as given by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. I understand in arriving at the mill consumption of cotton the Director-General takes the figures of yarn production and allows 5 per cent. for loss. There, Gentlemen, these figures are erroneous. I give below the figures of yarn production for 12 months ending 30th June and the consumption of cotton by the mills as given in our reports:—

		Yarn produced, Lbs.	Cotton consumed, Lbs.
1908	...	668,426,730	826,728,000
1909	...	613,530,344	758,523,920
1910	...	590,492,586	747,099,472

from which it will be seen that the average loss is about 19 1-2 per cent. and not 5 per cent. as taken by the Director General, and this will cause a farther deficit in his figures of estimated yield. The only solution of the problem, in my opinion, is the system of baling press returns all throughout India as is done in the United States of America by compulsory ginners' reports, and I think time has arrived when Government of India should take this step as it is of the utmost importance to the cotton trade and to the mills in trading to have reliable statistics.

Reference is made in the report before you regarding improvement in cotton cultivation. Speaknig at the General Meeting last year, I said that the question of more and better cotton is an international questson and one of great importance. The spinning trade all over the world, was in urgent need of an increased sumpply and looked to India as a second largest producer of cotton in the world. I suggested at that meeting the methods, which, in my opinion, should be undertaken by the Agricultural Department to made increased efforts for improving the quantity and quality of Indian cotton. I also then drew special attention to the report then issued by Mr. Keatinge on this matter and specially to the difficulties he pointed out of gining, pressing and disposing of cotton grown on experimental farms. Your Committee, therefore, invited the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Trade Association and a special Committee consisting of the reptesentativez of the three Associations met the Director-General of Agriculture Mr. Keatinge last May. I take this opportunity of thanking these two bodies for their co-operation by which we were able to prove to Government that the trade in Bombay were prepared to meet and discuss with the representatives of Government and find means of overcoming difficaltiee connected with this important subject.

This Joint Committee pointed out to Mr. Keatinge that the small quantity grown in different experimental farms by Government could not pay any firm to run a especial ginning and buying agency, but if the agricultural department could grow about 2,000 bales of special cotton in one district, the millowners and trade generally in Bombay were prepared to establish such a buying agency.

ENCOURAGING COTTON CULTIVATION.

Accordingly it was arranged with Mr. Keatinge that about 2,000 boles of cotton be grown at Surat and a Syndicate was formed consisting of the Hon. Mr. Fazulboy Carrimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, the Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves and myself, which undertook to pay approximately five per cent. better price for this special cotton than for ordinary cotton grown at Surat and to gin, press and market that cotton. The Syndicate also appointed an agent at Surat and made advances of money to cultivators requiring them, so that cultivators in need of ready money should not go to the money-lenders for the disposal of this special cotton. Some of this cotton has already arrived at Bombay, and on testing this it has come out very near in strength and staple to Low Middling American cotton. [illegible] will be seen, therefore, that a great deal can be done if the Government and Trade generally co-operated in getting cotton grown from specially selected seeds and I am glad that members of your Association thus took special interest in thus proving this fact.

It was therefore with considerable surprise that your Committee heard about December last that the British Cotton Growing Association had applied to Government in order to obtain a grant from them for the purpose of establishing a buying agency for Egyptian cotton grown in Sind valley and that the Government of Bombay were favourably considering such an application and were on the point of granting same.

Your Committee at once entered an emphatic but humble protest against such a grant being given, specially, as if such an agency was allowed to be established, any Sind Cotton which may be handled by such buying agency will not be available for sale to or use by the Indian Mills, but only to Lancashire alone. In sending that letter your Committee again drew the attention of Government to the efforts the Syndicate of some of the members of your Association had made for helping the Government to market the special cotton grown at Surat and again emphasised that the mill-owners of Bombay were prepared to co-operate with the Government to experiment with the American cotton grown in Sind and in providing an agency in Sind, for supplying baled American cotton to the markets. I may mention here that the Government of Bombay have now given up the idea of growing Egyptian cotton in Sind owing to difficulties of irrigation and have decided to grow American cotton only.

Accordingly another Syndicate consisting of Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Hon. M. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. Bomonjee Petit, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. and myself has been formed to provide such a buying agency in Sind, and they had an interview with Hon. Mr. Lucas, Secretary to Governor, and Mr. Smart, Director of Agriculture, on the 19th March 1912, at the Secretariat, when formal proposals for working such a buying agency were discussed with him and are now being submitted to Government.

IMPROVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY.

Yours Committee have further addressed Government on 20th February 1912 with reference to the question of improvement cotton cultivation throughout the Presidency generally and they have urged Government :—(1.) To establish a system of seed-farms on the lines of those which have so successfully worked in the Central Provinces, as only by such farms the desirable strains of cotton be kept pure, and as also such seed-farms act as demonstrative farms and under proper management are no expense to Government. (2.) That new land in any province along irrigation canal that are being completed should be given to farmers with the stipulation that certain percentage of each allotment was to be cultivated with cotton and in accordance with the intructions of the Agricultural Department. (3.) That an additional European Deputy Director of Agriculture assisted by an adequate staff be employed in each province and that such Deputy Director in each province should specialise in cotton only. (4.) The importance of early introducing a system of furnishing statistical returns showing bales pressed in the country, similar to those in force in the United States of America to which I have made an allusion, in the early portion of my speech.

It will be seen therefore that your Committee had throughout the year kept the subject prominently before them and are prepared to help Government in every possible way in the efforts the Government are making in improving the method of agriculture and increasing the outturn of cotton throughout the country.

NEW ENACTMENTS.

The Smoke Nuisance Bill had been before the Legislative Council lately and with the amendments introduced in the Select Committee, I think, the bill will be considered fair by all millowners. Much will depend, of course, on the rules that will be made by the Commission appointed under the Act, and therefore it will be necessary for your Committee to appoint suitable persons on the Commission to safeguard the interests of the mills.

Draft rules under the new factory act were sent by Government of Bombay for the opinion of your Committee and they have made a great many suggestions on these proposed rules, specially that the proposed rules 18-19 regarding the cubic-capacity of each room and the area of openings be omitted at present, as this subject of ventilation was under the special consideration of the special factory ventilation Commission, which the Government had lately appointed.

Your Committee throughly approved of the proposed establishment of the degree of a Bachelor of Commerce at the University and the proposed creation of a College of Commerce by Government and your Committee recommend you to-day to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,000 as a contribution if required for this year towards the expenses of this institution.

DISCHARGE OF COAL IN THE STREAM.

Your Committee during the year addressed the Bombay Port Trust with reference to the primitive method existing in discharge of coal in the stream and pointed out that this method of landing coal was proving very heavily expensive to the trade and to the mills generally, as all coal has first to be discharged from the steamers into the boats, then landed from the boats on the Bunder and then conveyed into the carts to the mills or Jathas. Steamers and also could not get quick discharge owing to discharging coal in the stream in this primitive method in consequence of the delay ask for higher rates for freights than they would otherwise do. Nearly 1,150,000 tons were imported last year in Bombay, of which 45,000 tons were imported by rail and the rest 1,105,000 tons were by sea and therefore your Committee felt that the time had arrived when the Port Trustees should provide really efficient and modern methods for the discharge of coal. At one time when the Alexandra Dock was first projected, it was the intention of the Port-Trustees to convert the present Prince's Docks into a coal Dock, but this idea has been abandoned. To my mind the only feasible plan will be to make a new coal dock for about 10 steamers at the Mallet Bunder next to the Prince's Dock and I trust the Port Trustees will at an early date consider this or any other good scheme for this purpose. Coal can then be cheaply and speedily handled by being discharged in waggons straight for railway purposes and for the mills also. I trust therefore the incoming Committee will keep this subject prominently before them.

Your Committee during the year invited the Committee of the Fire Insurance Association to informally discuss the rates that are at present charged to cotton mills in India and specially for the Blow Rooms, and also to discuss the difference in discount allowed to cotton mills for sprinkler installations, which, as you are aware, is only 30 per cent here, while in England it is 70 per cent. This matter I understand, is referred to the head offices in England by the offices here at present. I trust therefore the incoming Committee will keep this matter also before them.

Reference is made in the report to the correspondence your Committee had with the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay with reference to the assessment of mills for municipal purposes and I trust the settlement your Committee arrived at with him now will be considered fair by you. No doubt under this arrangement the Mills in Bombay will have to pay more to the Municipality. As a "quid pro quo" to this, we shall look to the Municipal Corporation to give us a better and constant supply of water for our Mills, better roads in the Mill districts than what they are at present. The system adopted lately of patching up roads by putting little metal here and there in holes cannot but be called extremely primitive and I trust the Corporation will take early steps to provide better roads than what they are at present.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Your Committee spent considerable time in thoroughly revising under the advice of your solicitors the rules regarding the registration of trade marks and they are put before you to-day to approve and pass. Members must remember that mere registration does not give them any right to a trade mark, but registration for a particular class with use in that class only can give them the exclusive right for a trade mark against all other members. The new rules therefore are based on that principle and members must remember in sending trade marks for registration to define particularly the class or classes of goods in which they intend to use such trade marks.

From the above you will see, Gentlemen, that your Committee had watched over your affairs during the year and I desire to acknowledge with many thanks the assistance I received from the members of the Committee during the year. The past year had been a more difficult one than usual and their regular attendance and assistance has greatly facilitated the progress of our work.

Gentlemen, we are members of an Association pledged to maintain the interests of the great Industry in which we are all engaged. Are we as members of this Association keeping this corporate idea always before us? Are we not at times leaving this corporate idea aside, when our own individual interests are effected? Do we farther the interests of our Association as a corporate body, when we tempt away assistant or men from other mills to our owns mills by offering such assistants or men higher wages and making them break their agreements? Are we again promoting the welfare of our Association as a corporate body and of the industry generally in which we are engaged by paying daily wages to hands in Reeling and Winding Departments, or to men employed on Drawing-in-Frames, when we have in the past years as a body passed resolutions against this practice?

SUGGESTION FOR MARKS.

Can we not also promote the welfare of our Industry by devising a system of registering quality numbers on cloth? I know quality numbers are not recognised by law as trade marks, but we can among ourselves arrange certain numbers to be used by each mill, as the present system employed by certain mills of putting on their cloth same quality numbers on same kind or design of cloth as other mills is wrong in principle, especially if the cloth is lighter in weight, although of the same design. Quality numbers are recognised among the Chambers of Commerce and piece-goods importers. Can we not also devise of some method of doing so among ourselves?

I was greatly struck at what I heard from Herr Kuffler, the President of the Federation of Austrian Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. The members of that body not only jointly act in questions of labour, but have a thorough system of controlling production of yarn and cloth according to demand and thus regulating their prices. They also by their combination got the Insurance Companies to give them reasonable rates of fire insurance by all mills jointly acting. This shows what combination and unity can do and is an example for us to follow.

I trust the new Committee during this year will take up these matters.

In conclusion I desire to express on your behalf our thanks to Mr. Gregor Pearse, our acting Secretary to Mr. Royal and other members of the staff for their close attention to our work during the year.

I trust the present flourishing condition of your Industry will continue for many years to come.

SIR DINSHAH PETIT.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, in seconding, said the past year had proved a lean one owing to many contributory causes. "It is in times such as these" he proceeded, that the pinch of an unnecessary expenditure or of an unjust impost is most felt, and when we are compelled to cast about us to see, whether some charges figuring to the debit side of our accounts, could not and should not be obliterated. Whilst so doing nothing strike us more in their iniquity as well as magnitude than the amounts that appear under the head of Excise Duty. I consider it incumbent on one Association to constantly urge for its abolition, lest a prolonged silence over this glaring piece of injustice, perpetrated at the behest of Manchester, might be constructed into an acquiescence and reconciliation with it on our part. No doubt the final word appeared to have been spoken in the matter, so far as Government, when they declared that the import, and along with it the Excise Duty, formed permanent parts of the fiscal arrangements of India and as such could not be repealed. But we should not be deterred from constantly bringing to the notice of Government, the invidious character of this impost and the sense of the great wrong to which we have been subjected since 1896. Profit or no profit we are year after year constrained to pay 3 1-2 per cent on all cloth turned out by us. As such it is a veritable drag on our Industry, which is rather in need of help and support from Government to enable us to maintain our position on a line with our powerful and more favoured rivals?

EXCISE DUTY ON INDIAN CLOTH.

The Excise Duty was levied, they say, to counteract the protection afforded to Indian Cloth over Manchester goods by the levying of the Import Duty on the letter. Now no duty on Manchester Cloth will ever make it give way to Indian Cloth, inasmuch as both are distinct classes of cloth meant to satisfy the requirements of two distinct classes of people: Manchester cloth has appealed and will ever appeal to the well-to-do whether the imposition of Import Duty renders it a little earer.

"It need not fear of being ousted out by its cheaper and coarser brother the Indian Cloth even if its cost of production is cheapened by the abolition of the Excise." The countervailing influence, therefore of the Excise, which has been adduced as one of the main reason of its imposition appears to me to be one of the most potent arguments in favour of its abolition. No doubt the remission of this duty would mean a matter of lakhs to Government. On the other hand it is not sound finance to swell one's income, by imposts indefensible on all grounds of Ethics and Economy. I have every faith in the fair-mindedness of Government and have doubt that by constantly knocking at the door, redress in some shape or other is sure to be extended to us by Government.

REPRESENTATIVE IN COUNCIL.

The concession granted by Government to return one of the members of the Legislative Council has been considerably tempered by its being only granted alternately with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. The very large interests represented by the Bombay Millowners and the large contributions made by them towards Government Exchequer and the Municipality finances as well as the large number of hands they keep going, make out a sufficiently strong case to ask for a further extension of the boon by being made continnual. By alternate representation the Association is apt to lose touch for a period of three years with the doings of the Legislative Council whereas a continual representation would be conducive to continuity as well as vigilance and prompt action whenever the interests of the Industry demanded it. I would therefore improper upon the Association the desirability of memorialising Government with a view to secure this much to be desired and necessary privilege.

The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Greaves said :—I beg to support the resolution. The Chairman has so completely covered the year's proceedings that very few remarks are necessary from me. Since we last met we have lost by resignation our late secretary and I trust the incoming committee will place on record a resolution of the good services he rendered to the Millowners' Association for the seven years he acted as our secretary. We do not know who will be our new secretary, but it is a matter of growing importance to us as an Association that we secure a man who can properly grapple with the numerous new legislative enactments that we are experiencing and must expect in the near future.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that Bombay possesed many wealthy millowners and they could form from among themselves a very strong syndicate for cultivating finer quality of cotton in India, but he found they had not done it yet. He had spoken on this subject year after year, but the Association did not arouse itself. The members contented themselves by saying they were asking the Government to take it up. But Government had its own duties and responsibilities. The Association itself must take up this subject. As to the excise duty the millowners had protested and protested from year to year. In fact, no stronger case had ever been made out before the Government by any other public body than that of the ablition of that duty. When the Millowners' Committee had discussed this subject with Mr. Clark, the latter replied that it was a protection duty and its abolition would mean injustice to His Majesty's subjects in another part. On the contrary, it was, Mr. Wacha averred, a most unjust and unfair taxation and against that injustice they must cry and not only should the Millowners' Association but the whole public should raise their voice. The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy was fighting against the retention of it in the Supreme Legislative council and Mr. Wacha wished that Sir Vithaldas who was making himself prominent in that Council by taking up the Railway question would also direct his efforts towards this subject too. Speaking about improving the industry Mr. Wacha suggested that the Millowners should put their house in order. The bad reeling and low quality of yarn produced could not find buyers. They were losing their respect, Mr. Wacha said, as mill owners, by showing themselves inefficient, but he advised them that if they wished the industry to prosper and the trade to grow they must put their own house in order. He would not speak at length for want of time, but he promised to put his views in the press some other time. He assured the meeting that he was speaking freely in the interest of the Association and with disinterested motives.

Mr. J. A. Wadia made a suggestion to include two items in the report. The figures showing the amount of duty paid every year. Because that could show the condition of the weaving industry. In 1896 when it was first levied they paid something like eleven lakhs and the amount had grown to be 41 lakhs. In spite of Mr. Wacha's remarks Mr. Wadia was of opinion that the weaving industry was prospering and that the excise duty being a protective measure should be retained. Its abolition would not affect the industry nor the trade. What they should ask the Government to do would be to ask them to retain that counter valing duty and to double all the other import duties.

Mr. Wadia did not agree with Mr. Wacha about millowners' undertaking the cultivation of cotton of finer quality. The Government with money and experts were not able to do much progress, and he did not think a body like their Association which Mr. Wacha himself admitted was inefficient, could ever be successful. Mr. Wacha mentioned the instance of Egypt, but there they had the advantage of the climate. Mr Wacha also quoted the instance of Japan, but in that case also the industry was supported by Government. It was Japan plus its Government and here they were by themselves.

Mr. Kavasji Jehangir said that to his mind the most import question was that of labour. The labourers had been successful by combination and they might become a source of trouble if the millowners did not take proper measures in time to have this own proper and just combination to avoid such a situation which threatened to face them any moment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, in the course of making a few remarks said :—

"I will only content myself by making a few observations on important factors connected with the prosperity of our industry. I refer to the humane agency which lies at the base of a sound industrial system. As you are aware, it is decided to locate the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel. It will supply a long felt want of the mill operatives. But there are other matters connected with the well being of the mill-hands such as the provision of recreation, and education for their children which still remain to be solved. On the contentment and capacity of the hands rest the prosperity of the industry, and to secure these essential conditions their present standard should be raised by the promotion of education and social reform among them. It was useless to expect any effective form of social reform among them unless the housing problem was satisfactorily solved. I think in view of the delay that has occurred in the introduction of the legislative measure amending the Act relating to the provision of housing the poor, our committee should send an urgent representation to Government to expedite this matter. The great labour war, that is now raging in England and the stupendous magnitute of which is calculted to stagger humanity, must serve as an object lesson throughout the industrial centres in the world. I made no hesitation in saying that the solution of the housing problem is delayed over long and should ask our Committee to take up this subject in earnestness and press its urgent necessity once more on the attention of Government, I am glad to say that the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Smoke Nuisance Bill not only dropped the harsh enactment suggested by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, but accepted all the amendments which your Committee advised me to move, and as you know the Council has passed the amendments and framed the Act on the lines of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act as suggested by the Millowners. I hope the new Act will work smoothly and affectively. I am sure that the millowners will not hesitate to cooperate with the authorities in making it work with success.

The Chairman then put the proposition to the vot which was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohundas Ramji next moved :

That the following contributions be made from the Funds of the Association:—(1) Rs. 2,500 to the Funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; (2) Rs. 1,000 to the proposed College of Commerce; (3) Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Funds; (4) Rs. 250 to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Funds; and (5) Rs. 250 to the Funds of the Societies for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

PROPOSED COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji said :—One of the greatest events in the history of commerce and industry of the Presidency during the course of the year has been the institution of the degree of Commerce by the University of Bombay. These are times of education, and it was vividly felt by all that we were labouring under a great disadvantage in not having higher commercial education, for the young men, who wished to take up the vocation of commerce and industry. Many of the advanced countries of the West have developed these by extending, as far as possible, commercial, industrial and technical education. Germany and the United States have stolen a march over the otherwise ever cautious Great Britain, which, however, has aroused itself in time to set its house in order and to regulate its forces of education in this wise, that it may be able to hold its own against the manufactures of Germany and the United States. All its modern Universities and even its orthodox Universities of Oxford and Cambridge recognised the study of commerce as a legitimate study to be taken up by the Universities and instituted degrees of Commerce, thereby placing the study of commerce on a high pedestal which would attract men of light and leading to it. It was argued by many that the study of commerce did not fall within the scope of Universities which were meant for purely literary education. Fortunately such arguments were not believed in by the leading publicists and educationists who rightly contended that the times were changed and that the Universities ought to recognise the growing needs of the country by providing the required education. We however in this country with our usual habit of following rather than of leading remained silent till the western countries had firmly established the study on a sound basis and were already seen to reap sound benefits from it. Last year the Indian Merchants' Chamber represented to the University the advisability of instituting the degree of Commerce and thus helping forward the cause of commercial industry. This question was taken up by the University largely through the sympathetic interest shown towards it by the Chamber of Commerce and the Mill-owners' Association and a committee of representatives of commerce and industry and also of literature was appointed to consider the advisability of the step, suggested by the different commercial bodies. This committee presented a report fully endorsing all that was said on the subject and recommending that the University should meet the wishes of the commercial community by establishing the degree of Commerce. This report was passed unanimously by the Senate. We were thus fortunate in having a body of educationists who could sympathise with the aims and aspirations of commerce and industry; but we were still more fortunate in having at the head of the Government a man like H. E. Sir George Clarke, who has all along worked for developing the cause of education in the Presidency. He took up this question favourably and the Government have decided to establish a College of Commerce for the study of higher commerce and economics. Without this the mere institution of the degree of Commerce would have meant nothing. This college will be located for the time being in the new Science College buildings, and will have a staff of an English Principal assisted by two or three Indian Professors. Now the Government rightly thinks that such a college being largely for the benefit of commerce and industry the commercial community should subscribe something to its upkeep. I learn that the Chamber of Commerce has subscribed Rs. 1,500 and the Indian Merchants' Chamber Rs. 1,000 as their annual contribution, while some other commercial associations are also considering the question. It is but fit and proper that this Association representing the vast interests of the Mill-owners should subscribe a proportionate sum. It is a mere truism to say that the interests of the mill-owners are intimately connected with the development of higher commercial education, and I propose therefore that this Association should pay a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the proposed Commercial College every year. I hope that you will agree with this proposal.

Mr. Wacha seconded the proposition and it was agreed to.

The meeting next adopted the amended rules for registrations of trade marks, and appointed Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Samsetji, auditor of the Association's accounts for the ensuing year.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE SICK-A-BED LADY by Eleanor Hallowell Abbott. (Hodder and Stoughton).—Is a collection of short stories charmingly written. "The Sick-a-Bed Lady" is the title of the first. "The very Tired Girl" is the history a poor little caricaturist who lived in a boarding-house and was so tired that she accepted a former admirer even though she did not love him. "The Marriage of Pique" is another story in which poor little Ruth Dudley nearly received her life for Aleck Reese, and then had to give him up, because though he was the man she loved, he was'nt the "kind" of man she loved, "Woman's Only Business" is the tale of a girl who made a dead set at her sister's husband. Mrs. Leonart asks her sister to come to stay with her. The sister is one of those natural flirts who can't keep away from men and who possess no conscience. A most charming little book. Mrs. Abbott has the supreme gift of charm and humour, she can be sentimental without being silly, and so pathetics in a kind of half smiling way, which after all is the true pathos of life.

PAUL'S PARAGON by W. E. Norris, (Constable) —This is a very readable book. The touch of sadness and tenderness through the story makes the reader feel that things really human are here handled, and handled with a masterly human touch. Into the life of a gentle but manly old lonely scholar comes a winsome, forceful young gentleman relative. The two men grow together with a beautiful and tender friendship, all the better for its reticence and everyday sincerity. The young man is a paragon, with all-round powers but not too much ambition or achievement, and certainly his heart is not quite enough worn upon his sleeve. He takes to commerce rather than to the muses, and finds his romance and a scope for his energies in that. A clever, ugly little school friend with dramatic talent is his foil and complement, and proves to be the greater hero after all. Then a shocking, clever, scoundrelly amiable father appears and the situation becomes pathetic. Three admirably described women and a number of clearly drawn miner characters take part in the sad, glad action of the piece, where nobody, is so good as to challenge belief or so bad as to make one feel that the artist has been raking the gutters for human refuse.

VIEWS AND VAGABONDS by B. Macaulay (Murry)—Benjamin Bunter, a Radical at Eton, becomes a Socialist at Cambridge. He is a youthful of principles by which he tries to shape life. He becomes a blacksmith on principle, he marries a girl of the people on principle, he tries to make village folk discontented with their ugly homes on principle. And the result of it all is that he makes both himself and others uncomfortable and unhappy—until at last he sinks into an easy acquiescence of things as they are and comes to enjoy that very form of life against which he had preached. The story of Benjamin's change of view is told with much wit and humour by Miss Macaulay, who fills her pages with many entertaining characters and a perfect torrent of amusing discussion. And, though some of those who talk are cranks, others are sane, and through all the airing of views we come near to the truth, which is that we are so different one from another that one general law cannot govern all our lives. Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce a new story by Mrs. Florence L. Barclay, whose novel, "The Rosary," has been one of the most successful of modern times, the sales having by now reached a total of 390,000.

Those who have seen Lady Eardley-Wilmot's beautiful photographic illustrations to "The Light of Asia" by Sir Edwin Arnold, will rejoice to find her applying her delicate and sympathetic art in similar fashion to Fitzgerald's well-known translation of Omar Khayyam. Few of the numerous editions of the Rubaiyat which have been published contain illustrations that faithfully reflect the spirit of the East. The pictures are, for the most part, fanciful in colour and outline, and fail to provide an atmosphere in full sympathy with the poetry. In this Edition Lady Eardley-Wilmot has made an attempt to remedy this defect by means of photographs specially taken in the East in order to present Omar Khayyam with such associations and environment as will faithfully interpret the spirit of Eastern poetry and render the famous quatrains even more realistic and impressive to the English reader. The text has been printed by the well-known firm of Constable, Edinburgh, on hand-made paper, and the photographs have been beautifully reproduced by collotype process; the whole forming a most artistic production suitable alike for the drawing-room or study.

The relations between the Anglican and the Roman branches of the Church (always a topic of vital interest to churchmen) are about to be illuminated, from very different points of view, by two books to be published during the present season. The first, which appears in the list of Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co., will serve as more than a mere footnote to Church history; it will form an integral part of the text of any ecclesiastical record of the future. In "Leo XIII, and Anglican Orders." Lord Halifax will publish for the first time the correspondence which passed between himself and the Holy See, during the years 1894 to 1896, with a view to securing the Re-union of Christendom. That effort broke down, as most educated people are aware owing to the unwillingness of the Vatican to recognise the validity of Anglican orders, and Lord Halifax's volume will contain the full text of the correspondence, illustrated by such explanatory notes as are necessary to a proper understanding of the situation. The second book to which we have referred is being hurried through the press by Messrs William Blackwood and Sons, in order that its arguments may be assimilated by the public before the new Home Rule Bill is before the country. "The Non-conformist Treason or the Sale of the Emerald Isle," as the work is called, is from the pen of Mr. Michael J. F. McCarthy, one of the most implacable opponents of the political and educational influence of the Roman Church. Mr. McCarthy claims that he is able to expose "the machinations of the present Government and the folly of its supporters." and in particular he seeks to explode the fallacies of a certain Radical journal, which has issued a pamphlet upon the subject, and to prove that Home Rule would inevitably imply nothing less than Rome rule for the unfortunate country upon which it was inflicted. Mr. McCarthy's vigour and vivacity are well known and controversialists will find here material worthy of their steel.

A fine old veteran of 85 years will give the world assurance of his manly reminiscences in a book which Mr Edward Arnold is about to publish under the title of "Service Memories of Four Continents." The author is Sir Anthony Dixon Home, V.C., whose recollections extend over sixty years of active service. He was surgeon-general in the Army, and principal medical officer at Ashantee in 1873, Cyprus in 1878, and to the Forces in India from 1881 to 1885. Before that he had seen service in the West Indies, had joined the expeditionary force destined for China and had then been deflected to the Indian Mutiny. He was present at the Relief of Lucknow, and won his Victoria Cross for his "persevering bravery" on that occasion. He was also in the Chinese War of 1860, and visited America during the Civil War. It will be seen that his experiences cover the regions of the inhabited globe, and it is rumoured that they are uncommonly full of spirit.

Lord Eversley, who will be better remembered in political circles under his old name of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, was a member of several of Gladstone's Governments, and enjoyed the intimate confidence of his chief. He was in the Cabinet of 1892-189[illegible], and, though his official career was mainly associated with the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board, he has always taken the keenest interest in the Irish problem, and has written more than one book dealing critically with the question. All these facts lend an air of authority to the study of "Gladstone and Ireland," which Messrs. Methuen and Co. are about to publish with Lord Eversley's name upon the title-page. The monograph will give an inside view of the means taken by Gladstone to pacify Ireland, and will subject to the sympathetic criticism of competent observer the whole fabric of Gladstone's Irish policy.

A sugestive volume of essays will appear on social and economic questions, written by Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, the member for East Northants. Mr. Money, who has published a number of books and pamphlets dealing with the problems of international trade, was concerned about nine years ago in the policy of reform in the Board of Trade returns, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Fabian Society.

ST. JOHN'S, COLABA.

Second Concert for the Organ Fund.

A second concert in aid of the organ fund of St. John's Church, Colaba, (Afghan Memorial Church), was held in the Town Hall last evening and was a pronounced success. Every item in a lengthy programme was much enjoyed by the audience, and it is to be hoped that the object, for which this effort was organised will realise as much benefit as the work of the organisers deserve. The evening commenced with the playing by the Governor's Band of the March from "Aida" a heavily scored item which was given an entirely excellent rendering. Mrs. Conry followed with Gounod's "The Worker," a selection, which perhaps was scarcely suited to the particular qualities of the singer's attractive voice and in the rendering of which her expression and intonation was at times somewhat obscured by the orchestra; altogether however, this was a very acceptable number. Mr. Seymour Dove then gave three organ solos selected from the works of Philipp Tietz, and although the instrument displayed some symptoms of disuse, it was a successful rendering. Mr. H. Widdop gave an effective rendering of "Rebellion," a song by Allitsen, and the first part of the programme closed with a performance by the Governor's Band of the War March from Athalie.

The second half of the concert consisted of Weber's "Jubilee Cantata," which was so successfully performed a few weeks ago in the same cause at Colaba. The soloists again were Mrs. Halliwell, Mrs. Parry, Mr. F. E. Dunn and Mr. Edwin Gellett, all of whom took their posts in an admirable manner and with Mr. Edward Behr once more in the conductor's chair, the cantata was given with a success which, if anything, exceeded that of its first performance. All those who were concerned in it deserved the highest praise for their efforts.

THE ALLAN WILKIE COMPANY.

Successful Appearance in Old English Comedy.

MR. Allan Wilkie had unfortunately but a moderate audience at the Opera House last night when he presented the well-known old play "She Stoops to Conquer" and he and his company had certainly just cause of complaint that their efforts did not meet with the support which they should be able to command. The people who attended the theatre, spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening, and after seeing this company perform in various styles of the drama, one's impression distinctly is that old English comedy is that which suits their abilities best. It is pleasant to note that one or two other pieces of the same class are included in this evening's programme.

The successes of the evening were scored principally by Mr. Herbert Mansfield, Mr. Philip Gordon, Miss F. Hunter Watts and Miss Kathleen Clanchy. Mr. Mansfield was as brave as the bravest in saucy sparkling company and possibly a weebit too shy when he met the modest damsel but altogether made a comely presentable figure in both characters. Mr. Philip Gordon developed to the full all the quaint larks and pleasantries of "Tony Lumpkin," and played with a boyishness which was almost surprising in one of his rotund proportions. Miss Watts as "Kate Hardcastle" was always resourceful in her manner and expression, and in her assumed role of a barmaid, dashing yet deftly wary, while Miss Katherine Clanchy was a hearty wholesome country girl, and a taking one at that. Mr. Wilkie was Mr. Hardcastle and well played the dignified indulgent gentleman, and Mr. B. A. Pittar during a short appearance made a characteristic "Sir Charles Marlowe."

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO.

THE thirtieth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday in the office of the Company Mr. Gordhandas Khattau presiding.

The report of the directors was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 2-4-0 per share equal to 9 per cent. was declared. It was also resolved to transfer Rs. 1,15,000 to depreciation account, to distribute a sum of Rs. 6,400 as a bonus to the Company's staff and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 2,576-8-5 Mr. Gordhandas Khattau and Mr. R. J. Tata were re-elected directors, and Messrs. A. P. Ferguson and Co., and Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji were re appointed auditors.

HIGH COURT—MARCH 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar,)

Summary Suits for Disposal in Chambers.

26-12—Cap and V. Messrs. Droz Amstutz and Co. vs. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed—Payne and Co. and Unwalla and P. In exparte decree.

30-12—Cap and V. Messrs. Droz Amstutz and Co. vs. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Waheb—Payne and Co. For exparte Decree.

223-12—Mat J. and M. Sadakally Kikabhoy vs. Haiderbhai Hooseinbhai—Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

835-25915-10—Judah and S Murlidhas Lakhmichand vs. Ganeshlal Hiramand and another.

948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Goswami Shri Chandra Prabhavati Vahuji Maharaj widow vs. Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Goverdhanlalji Mahraj and others Bhai K and G Edg, G W and Co. Part heard

834-11—Dada and P. The Advocate General of Bombay vs. Ranchordas Lakhmidas Sme B and Co.

733-05—Craigie B and C S A Wagh and others vs B S Wagh and others M H M and R and Payne and Co.

129-10—Jeh and S Dhunbai Cooverji Daruwala vs Beramji Cursetji Daruvala and others—N B Vakil and Jah and S.

229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Moti vs Tarachand Lookmandas—Kanga and S.

86-08—Dastur and Co. Raprani Madangopal vs. Ramchandra Jankiram and another Dick D and S.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

780-05—Craigie B and Co, Vallubhdas Murlidhur vs R M Tilak and others, Chitni and K

681-09—Payne and Co.—Nawab Behramjung vs. Haji Sultan Ali Shustry Mat. J. and M.

631-10—Mirza M and M—Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another vs. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharafudin Ghattery Capt, and V.

231-08—Edg G W and Co—Sobhagchand Vassanji vs Dada Abboo and others Captain and V and M B Chothia.

371-08—Malvi H M and R Messrs Shivprasat Shrinivas vs Virupakshappa—Dik D and D.

316-09—Daph. F and D The Jam Mfr. Co vs Messrs Graves Cotton and Co—Sme. B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

After the Appellate Side Work is over,

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

737-11—Kanjee and S. N. H. E, Sukhia vs P. R. Ratnagar and others—Jeh G. and B.

817-10—Jeh M and S Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Varmalidas (Alias) Maganlal Hargovindas and another—Bhai K and G and Edg G W and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commn's Report

258-10—Dadachanji and P Ahmed Dawood vs Ahmed Dawood and others—Nanu H and Co.

343-10—Mirza M and M Narotumdas Becherdas vs. Ajabkumari—Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

75107—Eagh B. and N. Shaikh Asanarmal vs. S. A. Kolathavier Bhai K and G.

226-11 Pest R. K. and Co—M. D. Darukhanawalla vs. J. D. Darukhanawalla—Bick M and R.

622-10—Hiralal and Co. Jamnadas Vijbhukhundas vs Sadashive Narayen Avsare—In Person a pauper.

SPORTING NEWS

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

Sir N. Chandavarkar Gives away Sports Prizes.

THE annual sports of the Elphinstone High School were held yesterday afternoon in the compound of the School. Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar presided and there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present. The pupils went through an extremely interesting programme, of which the several items were loudly applauded. The drill exercises were especially appreciated, for which great credits is due to Mr. Bomanshaw C. Gazdar, the drill teacher.

At the conclusion of the sports, Mr. C. N. Contractor, principal of the School, requesting the chairman to give away the prizes, referred to the fact that the School had last year succeeded in winning both the Senior and the Junior Cricket shields competed for by the Bombay High School.

The Chairman after giving away the prizes addressed the assembly. He said that when the Principal requested him to preside at this function and give away the prizes he felt he should comply with that request for two reasons. The first was that he himself had been a pupil of this institution and the second was that the request came from a gentleman who was a contemporary of his at this High School. He thought the present students of the Institution lived in more fortunte circumstances than the pupils of his generation. For in his time it was all work and no play while now play, was added to work. The Principal had in his speech referred to some sort of criticism that had been passed in some quarters to the effect that in this institution more attention was paid to sports than was needful. They had heard the same sort of complaint made about the sporting proclivities of boys in England. He (the Chairman) would not regret this tendency among Indian boys for outdoor exercises, for it was infinitely better to develop their bodies by sports and outdoor exercises than become book worms and ruin their constitutions. A combination of sound body and sound mind could alone contribute to the building up of a noble manhood. And he did not think there was any danger of the Indians, who were the disciples of Manu, Zoroaster and Mahomed, giving up the mental for the bodily training. If they did so they would not be true to their great traditions as a nation of great mental agility. Referring to the programme of sports performed by the students, the Chairman said nothing had delighted him more than the fact communicated to him by the Principal that this institution stood first in its proficiency in drill performance, and he had seen the truth of that statement with his own eyes there that afternoon. The highest credit for this was due to the drill master, Mr. Gazdar, of whom the boys must be very proud. The Chairman then dwelt upon the advantages of drill exercises. He asked the boys to be always loyal to the British Government. Under the wise and beneficent rule of the King-Emperor George and the Queen-Empress Mary they had a hopeful future. He concluded by congratulating the Principal and the staff on the work done by them.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, for whom three cheers were also given.

BOMBAY RACES.

16th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 30TH MARCH.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday 28th March, 1912 :—

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Watch Tower, 9st 12lbs ; Pincher, 9st 10lbs ; Lady Erna, 9st 7lbs; Airman, 9st 6lbs ; Lord Carlyon, 9st 4lbs ; Wellfield, 9st ; Huka, 8st 7lbs ; Picnic, 8st 5lbs; Bright Metal, 8st ; T M S, 7st 8lbs ; Mafoota, 7st 6lbs ; Boomey, 6st 8lbs.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Lord Merv, 10st 5lbs; Malmsey, 10st 3lbs; Huka, 8st 11lbs; Lanceolar, 7st 12lbs ; Not Yet, 7st 10lbs; T M S, 7st 7lbs ; Ruby Tin, 7st 7lbs; Yvette, 7st 4lbs; Duke of Lancaster, 7st 3lbs; Mandeville, 7st.

AN ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Zuffer Beg, 9st 13lbs; Electric, 9st 11lbs; Padsha, 9st 8lbs; Boneparte, 9st 1lb; Lama, 9st 1lb; Grey Falcon, 8st 11lbs; Tressady, 8st 11lbs; Hyder Beg, 8st 9lbs; Mysore, 8st 7lbs; Miner, 7st 8lbs; Sinclair 7st 5lbs; Dushant 7st 2lbs; Turn of Luck II 7st; Arnica, 6st 13lbs; Uolla, 6st 12lbs; Prince of Wales, 6st 10lbs.

THE GOODBYE PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.—Tajilmulook, 10st; Terror, 9st 1lb; Well Done, 8st 13lbs; Sir Hugo, 8st 10lbs; Rozelmulook, 8st 7lbs; Regent, 8st 7lbs ; Aga, 8st 4lbs ; Young Salanio, 8st 2lbs; Parliament, 8st 1lb ; Asfundier, 8st ; Ghalyum, 7st 7lbs ; Mutrood, 7st 7lbs ; Lame, 7st 4lbs ; Harry Johnson, 6st 1lb; Young Japan, 6st 7lbs.

DIVISION OF AN ARAB PONY CONSOLATION, PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.—(I) Ashroff, 9st 13lb ; Chechan, 9st 11lbs; Electric, 9st 5lbs; Tofic Pasha, 9st 1lb; Brazee, 8st 13lbs; Creditor, 8st 10lbs ; Pendil, 8st 8lbs; St Anthony, 8st 4lbs; Majeed, 8st 4lbs; Fado 8st 2lbs; Dilkush, 8st 1lb; Polish, 8st 1lb ; Baldwin, 7st 13lbs; Maasal, 7st 12lbs; Gowahajmer, 7st 11lbs; British King (late Fairplay), 7st 2lbs; Yussuff Pasha, 7st 2lbs; Aurum, 7st.

In accordance with clause 2 (c) General Conditions the top weight has been reduced 8lbs and the others in proportion.

(II) Young Thara, 9st 12lbs ; Assud, 9st 7lbs; Magistrate, 8st 8lbs; Woolwinder, 8st 6lbs ; Senseless, 8st 6lbs; Makeb, 8st 4lbs; Mathatbaig, 8st 4lbs; Mosahim, 8st 3lbs: Upright, 8st 1lb; Agent, 8st 1lt; Sinclair 8st; Good Evening, 8st; Dinar, 7st 13lbs; Golden Day, 6st 9lbs; Six Fifty, 7st 8lbs; Grequa, 7st 4lbs; Chaman, 7st 2lbs; Little Titch, 7st.

In accordance with clause 2 (e) General Conditions the top weight has been raised 14lbs and the others in proportion.

DIVISION OF AN ARAB NURSERY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—(I) Thulpha 10st. 2lbs, Moosahar, 9st. 4lbs, Master Bill 9st, 4lbs, Galiard 8st. 12lbs. Zubeir 8st. 12lbs, Bustan 8st. 11lbs, Hazoor 8st. 6lbs, Goorjie Beg 8st. 6lbs, France 8st. 5lbs, Fathibeg 8st. 1lbs, Shirsab 8st, 1lb, Longboat 8st 1lb. Haizoom 8st., Good Success 7st 13lbs, Chrystal 7st., 12lbs, Nddaur Pasha 7st. 12lbs, Mubrook 7st. 10lbs, Golden Ducat 7st. 10lbs, Yungi Dunya 7st 9lbs, Solarstar 7st. 9lbs, Engleterre 7st. 8lbs, Pleader II 7st. 4lbs, Tezab 7st. 4lbs, Abdul Aziz 7st. 2lbs.

In accordance with clause 2 General Conditions the top weight has been reduced 3lbs. and the other in proportion.

(II) Triestee 9st 13lbs, Berar 9st. 10lbs, Bahiz 9st. 8lbs, Signal Watch 8st. 10lbs, Best Chance 8st. 8lbs, Mahboob 8st. 8lbs, Redeemer 8st. 8lbs, Haify 8st. 8lbs, Imperial 8st. 6lbs, Mizlan, 8st. 6lbs, Authority 8st. 5lbs Dail 8st. 5lbs, Peerage 8st. 2lbs, Haboob 8st. 2lbs, Cable, 8st. Jolunus 7st. 13lbs, Favil Beg 7st. 12lbs. Assistant 7st. 10lbs, Mushtarak 7st. 9lbs, Highflyer 7st. 8lbs. Sebbar 7st. 8lbs, Hilla 7st. 2lbs, Takdir 7st. 1lb, Yunis Beg 6st. 12lbs.

In accordance with clause 2nd General Conditions the top weight has been raise 14 lbs and the others in proportion.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The mortality from plague in India is steadily increasing. The total number of deaths during last week were 15,819 out of 19,455 cases. The United Provinces headed the list with 7,402 fatal cases while in the other provinces the figures were as follows :—Bengal 3,606, Bombay 763, Madras 93, the Punjab 1,487, Burma 96, the Central Provinces 1,224, Hyderabad 713, Mysore 62, Central India 182 and Rajaputana 191.

DEATH OF AN EDUCATIONIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

The death took place this morning of Kumar Sarat Chunder Singh, Head of the Paikpara and Kandi Raj. He was a generous supporter of education and had endowed the Jitendra Scholarship of the Calcutta University in memory of one of his sons, and also gave Rs. 50,000 for hostels at the English High school, Kandi.

A [redacted] on Tuesday last doin

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THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 28.

The depression is becoming diffused. Numerous falls of rain have occurred in the north and east of the Punjab, the United Provinces, and north-east India; snow and rain have fallen in Kashmir and the Western Himalayas. Dibrugarh and Gauhati report one inch of rain; Dhubri, one and a half; Shillong, one; Tezpur, Cherrapunji and Jalpaiguri, two; Jessore, one; Purnea, Durbhanga, Lucknow, Roorkee and Dehra Dun, half an inch; Chakrata, one; Sialkot, one and a half; Jaipur, half inch. The temperature which is the low in the north west is now falling in the north east and in Central India. The forecast predicts further rain in north-east India especially along the Himalayas and the Assam Valley, but no precipitation of importance elsewhere.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28th OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the submontane districts; Rawalpindi has had 0·32," [illegible] 0·20," and Amballa 0·11. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum and minimum temperatures have [illegible] and are in defect.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the west United Provinces; Agra has had [illegible] Mainpuri 0·23" and Cawnpore 0·12." Skies moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·66" of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Karachi and in excess in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess at Karachi and in defect in Rajputana; the minimum is in defect over nearly the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Surat and in west Central India; night temperature is in excess at Indore, Bhavnagar Para and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona, Aurangabad and Hyderabad, and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Light to moderate rainfall associated with dust or thunderstorms, have been nearly general in the submontane districts of the Punjab, in the west United Provinces and the adjacent parts of east Rajputana. A residual area of low pressure is still shown over north Rajputana but skies have cleared in Rajputana and the west United Provinces.

A few dust or thunder storms are possible in south Rajputana, the north-east Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette", March 28.)

Mr. Nasarwanji Bejanji to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent Kathiawar, in the vacancy of Mr. Duleral G. Mehta, retired.

Mr. Odhavji Devji to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in the vacancy of Mr. Naribheram Jamietram, retired.

Rao Saheb Nahaealal Himatram Dave to be substantive pro tem. Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. Nasarvanji Bejanji, confirmed.

Mr. Ardesir F. J. Chinoy, L. L. B., Acting Junior Judges' Clerk, to act as Senior Judges' Clerk, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits during the absence on leave of Mr. M. Conway or until further orders.

Mr. Tamuras Navroji Sanjana, on return from leave, to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Ratanji Mancherji, retiring.

Mr. Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Surat, vice Mr. Jehangir Edalji Modi, retiring.

The resignation of Mr. Govardhandas Gokaldas Tejpal of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted.

Vice Messrs. Temuras N. Sanjana and Gokuldas V. Saraya, promoted:—Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, to be a First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge. Mr. Govind Narayan Kelkar, First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, to be a First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge. Mr. Hari Atmaram Mobile, Acting First Class, Third, Grade, Subordinate Judge, to be a First Class, Third Grade Subordinate Judge taking rank next above Mr. Hanmant Venkatesh Cainmulgund. Mr. Vishveshwar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar, Acting First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, to be a First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge for such period as he may hold the appointment of Inspecting Subordinate Judge.

Mr. N. D. Dhakmarvala, Professor of Bovine Pathology Bombay Veterinary College, is granted privilege leave for one Month and twenty-eight days with effect from 30th January.

Mr. K. Chadade to act as Inspector under the Glanders and Farcy Act for the whole of the City of Bombay.

Vice Mr. P. De Souza, temporarily transferred to the Bombay Veterinary College.

Mr. Y. B. Borkar, Assistant to the Commissioner S. D., is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 9th April.

Mr. Jamshedji Nowroji Nagarwalla to act as Assistant to the Commissioner, Southern Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. Y. B. Borkar or pending further orders.

Mr. Balkrishna Vaman Dhume, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days with effect from the 25th March or subsequent date.

Mr. Gopal Lakshman Gajendragadkar to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, during the absence on leave of Mr. Balkhrishna Vaman Dhume or pending further orders.

Mr. Sevaklal Ratanlal Desai, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Hari Vithal Raghunath Tulpule, LL. B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Md. Narayan Krishna Agashe, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Narayan Dwarkanath Ranadive, LL.B., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

Mr. Shrinivas Lakshmanrav Huligol, LL.B., is authorised him to practice as a Pleader in the Dharwar District.

Mr. Manilal Hakemchand Udani, LL.B. is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Antnony A. Soares, LL.B. is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Mr. Laxman Khanderao Kulkarni, from Chopda to Sangameer, vice Mr. G. J. Padhye, retired; Mr. Gopal Vasudeo Joshi, Extra Head Karkun taluka Kopergaon, on Rs. 80, to act as Mamlatdar of Chopda; Mr. G. B. Jagade, from Khed to Pandharpur, vice Mr. P. B. Phadke, retiring from 1st April 1912; Mr. Narayan Sakharam Kale, Chitnis to the Collector of Nasik, to do duty as Mamlatdar of Khed; Mr. Raghunath Krishna Rishud, Mamlatdar Khatav, to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Nasik; Mr. Bhargav Nilkanth Jategaonkar from Sakri to Khatav; Mr. Narhar Moreshwar Natu, Second Clerk, Collector's Correspondence office, Poona, to act as Mamlatdar of Sakri.

Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Chaubal, Clerk, Account office, Satara, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Satara until further orders vice Mr. Shambhu Abaji Sabne retiring.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTH[illegible] MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

HURRICANES AND TORNADOES.

March, which has a reputation for energy to maintain, has done its best to justify itself in the opening days of the month, and those unfortunately in the track of the eighty-mile-an-hour wind which hustled through London in mail week can treasure up the experience of a London hurricane. For any wind with a velocity above seventy-five miles an hour is a hurricane on the Beaufort scale adopted by meteorologists. Very rarely is such a speed attained by the wind in our part of the world, but on February 20, 1910, the anemometer at Greenwich registered for a brief period an hourly velocity of 100 miles. Tornados—violent rotatory winds limited to small areas—are, happily, still more rare in England.

WHY MEN STAY AWAY FROM CHURCH.

The newly inducted rector (the Rev. W. Hudson Shaw) of the fine old City church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, a shrine so indissolubly associated with memories of "Hang Theology" Rogers, the pioneer of middle-class education in London, discusses in the current number of his parish magazine the causes that prompt abstention from church on the part of men. Primarily he attributes the falling away to laziness, a love of the chimney-corner, the modern rage for amusement and the Sunday newspaper.

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN FUND.

One gathers from the "Y. M. C. A. Review" that the campaign fund is slowly but satisfactorily mounting up to the hundred thousand total. The cable sent by Lord Kinnaird from Egypt to the effect that Mr. Pierpont Morgan had most generously promised to give the last £10,000, was an immense encouragement. The figure stood then at approximately £70,000. Contributions since received, including an anonymous gift of over £4,000, had brought the total, at the time of writing, to more than £76,000, so that to secure Mr. Morgan's promise and to complete the fund less than £14,000 was required.

SCOTT AND HIS MONUMENT.

March 6 was the death-day of George Kemp, who designed the beautiful monument to Sir Walter Scott at Edinburgh, the details of which are mostly copied from the poet-novelist's beloved Melrose Abbey. Kemp was a working carpenter and millwright, who had received no education in architecture except what he acquired himself from a tour among the continental cathedrals, during which he supported himself by his handicraft. Scott once gave the future designer of his monument a lift in his carriage to Galashiels, whither Kemp was trudging with his bag of tools, and that was the only time they ever met. This brilliant self-taught genius was accidentally drowned by walking into the canal on a foggy night while Scott's monument was under construction.

A "FERN PARADISE."

Lovers of Nature will learn with delight that the Government has taken steps to preserve the rare birds and plants of Stewart Island, the southernmost and least-known of the three principal islands of New Zealand. Although the botany is still imperfectly known, more than seventy species of ferns have already been collected on the island, which also shelters a most interesting, and in some respects unique, bird fauna. The Dominion Government has now reserved nearly two-thirds of this "Southern Fern Paradise"—which is about four times the size of the Isle of Wight—largely as preserves of the native fauna and flora, but partly as "scenic reserves." Dr. Cockayne, in his report to the Department of Lands, predicts a great future for Stewart Island as a pleasure resort for Australasia and the rest of the world.

IMPROVEMENTS AT JERUSALEM.

The recent arrival of a large American motor road roller in Jerusalem, and the decision to equip the Holy City with an efficient tramway service, calls attention, says Mr. H. J. Shepstone, in the "Millgate Monthly," to what is being done in the modernisation of the Holy Land. Indeed, ever since the triumph of the Young Turkish Party over Abdul Hamid some three and a half years ago, Western ideas and modern methods have been gradually introduced. These improvements, too, have been effected so quietly and with so little advertisement that the rest of the world scarcely realises the progress that has taken place.

TRAMS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Among other improvements Jerusalem is soon to have its own tramway service. This concession has been granted to a French syndicate, who will commence the laying of their lines during the coming summer. Then an English firm have been asked to submit tenders for lighting the city with electric light, and a German syndicate is to improve the water-supply by the erection of large reservoirs at the springs of Ain Farah and Ain Fouwar, situated in the upper part of the valley of the Brook Cherith, some twelve and eighteen miles north of the city respectively.

OTHER REFORMS.

Then the Government has given attention to the pavement of the streets of the Holy City, and also to the sewerage system to meet the needs of the ever-increasing population. A few months ago a water-cart was brought out from England to water the roads, which had hitherto been sprinkled from skins. Merry-weather's have also supplied the municipality with modern fire-fighting appliances, and it was but a year or so ago that Jerusalem was equipped with an efficient telephone-service. Its police, too, will shortly be equipped with bicycles. Indeed, in every department of commercial enterprise modern methods are being rapidly brought into vogue.

THE "GHOST" OF NIAGARA.

The treaty between Great Britain and the United States which came into operation recently, by which a strict limit is set to the amount of water the power companies operating at Niagara Falls may take from the Niagara River, had become essential to preserve the Falls from destruction. Altogether some 48,000 cubic feet of water per second can be abstracted by the American and Canadian companies who have been granted franchises for power purposes, and the New York State Geologist recently stated that when the companies reached this maximum the water at the American side would be down to rock bottom. "Then," said the expert, "the American Falls will be but a ghost of their former magnificence—a weakly, thin apron of water carried forward by the slenderest of impulses."

PLOVERS' EGGS FROM URUGUAY.

A paragraph in a recent issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" indicates that a home industry specially associated with the month of March is about to feel the stress of foreign competition. It appears that Uruguay is a favourite haunt of the plover, and that the British Vice-Consul is anxious to learn how far the shipment of eggs would satisfy the requirements of the London market. Inquiry is made as to the names of firms willing to purchase these in consignments of from 5,000 to 10,000. Scottish collectors of plovers' eggs seldom, the "Glasgow News" states, make many finds during the opening weeks of March, when the highest prices obtain. Among the poulterers who cater for the Royal Household, there is keen competition for the honour of supplying the King with the first eggs of the season. Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Dorsetshire are usually the earliest nesting districts. Wealthy gourmands are not unwilling to pay three shillings for an egg.

A NEW company called the Behar and Orissa Newspapers Limited has been registered with a capital of three lakhs with a view to convert the *Beharee* of Bankipore from a weekly into a daily paper. The Board of Directors is fixed at thirty-one as a maximum, representing every division in the new province.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ATHLETIC FRENCH GIRL.

Some people say she does not exist, writes a correspondent, but that is merely a conclusion drawn from "odious comparisions." The French girl of to-day is quite athletic enough. She plays tennis, she does gymnastics, she swims, she skates, she is beginning to play golf, and from her earliest years she is accustomed to walk a great deal. In military circles she rides, and in aristocratic circles where a country estate has meant a pack of hounds for generations she hunts. A few very modern women shoot, and many girls row very skilfully. At one time bicycles were much in favour, but now they are used only for convenience when staying in the country.

NO COMPETITION.

Where the French athletic girl differs from the English athletic girl is in the question of competition. There are no girls' athletic clubs in France, and "matches" for girls are unknown except friendly tennis tournaments and just lately a few golfing contests. French mothers do not take kindly to the necessary publicity of "matches." They like to keep their girls under the shelter of their own family, and look with disapproval upon all things which lessen its power. Nevertheless, they strongly uphold sport in moderation and encourage their daughters to play tennis, to swim, to skate, to do anything, in fact, which keeps them supple and healthy without destroying their feminine grace, and during which they can be properly chaperoned by their mothers or their governesses.

FACILITIES FOR SPORT IN PARIS.

These have greatly increased during the last few years, and they are still increasing. The years ago tennis courts were rare, to-day they are numerous. Every spare piece of ground is laid our for this purpose, even in the heart of the city, but more generally in the suburbs or in the grassy plains of the Bois de Boulogne. The courts are rented by small, private clubs—clubs in which everybody knows everybody else, and where the stranger will not be at all welcome within the gates. Asphalt courts are more usual than grass ones, and some of them are covered in, so that they may be used during the winter. The "jeunes filles" rarely mix with the "jeunes menages" (young married couples) and the "jeunes gens" (boys) who are allowed to join the clubs of the "jeunes filles" must have some claim of parentage or friendship with the family for generations. Apart from these regular courts, there are also hundreds of irregular courts all over the city. They crop up daily in the public gardens and disappear when the sun goes down; they have no pretensions to be level; they are outlined by [illegible] of white tape, and the nets are stretched from [illegible] to tree. The play on them is erratic, but vigorous, and only in the exclusiveness of the players can they compete with the private courts of the suburbs.

THE SPORTING INSTINCT.

It is going too far to say that the French girls has the sporting instinct, but she certainly takes to games very easily, and even enjoys watching those played by her brothers. I heard of one girl who went out to Surennes to see a football match the other day, and who grew so excited that she leaped on to the seat and cheered, much to the confusion of her father, who had a consultation with her mother on his return home as to whether she must be allowed to see any more matches. Generally speaking, however, the French girl is not instinctively inclined to sport, but she is eminently sagacious in using games for the development of her body, taking care that they shall not interfere with her studies or spoil the grace for which, as a woman, she is renowned.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

The following general summary of crop and season reports for the Bombay Presidency for the past week is published:—The standing crops were damaged by insects in parts of Sukkur and the Upper Sind Frontier and Dharwar. Harvesting continues in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. The picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Gujarat, the Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Kathiawar, Baroda and Palanpur; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Broach, West Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in parts of Sukkur and Dharwar, have fallen in parts of Sholapur and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 25 to 53 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 27 to 39 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 14 to 33 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 31 to 49 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan, and 43 to 47 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. The public health is good and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue is granted and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 9 to 10 and of maize 10-1-2 to 11 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 23rd March were 47,005 in the Panch Mahals and 5,821 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 41,982 in the Panch Mahals. The numbers on test works in Kaira were 2,748 and on gratuitous relief in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur 6,492. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 5,200 and on gratuitous relief 4,256.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h m	ft. in.	Mar.	h m	ft. in.
S	23	m 1 20	27 5	23	m 7 35	15 6
		2 24 a	27 5		7 54 a	19 2
S	24	m 2 5	26 8	24	m 8 12	16 10
		3 13 a	26 9		8 37 a	20 3
M	25	m 2 47	25 10	25	m 8 56	16 6
		4 14 a	26 0		9 48 a	21 4
TU	26	m 3 39	24 10	26	m 10 4	17 3
		5 39 a	25 6			
W	27	m 5 4	24 0	27	11 30 a	21 10
		7 16 a	25 9		m 11 41	17 11
TH	28	m 6 51	23 11	28	m 1 49	21 0
		8 32 a	26 7		1 17 a	17 11
F	29	m 8 26	24 0	29	m 2 52	19 8
		9 27 a	27 6		2 29 a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 23	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 41m	Sunset	6h 51m
" 24	(Sunday)	"	6h 40m	"	6h 51m
" 25	(Monday)	"	6h 39m	"	6h 51m
" 26	(Tuesday)	"	6h 39m	"	6h 51m
" 27	(Wednesday)	"	6h 38m	"	6h 51m
" 28	(Thursday)	"	6h 37m	"	6h 52m
" 29	(Friday)	"	6h 36m	"	6h 52m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, March 26th, 6h. 31-9m. a.m.; Full Moon, April 2nd, 3h. 34-6m. am.; Last Quarter, 9th, 8h. 53-8m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 5h. 10-2m. p.m.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the homeward mails of the 23rd instant arrived at Aden at 11 p.m. on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE CHALK LINE."

During the first twenty minutes of the play recently presented at the "Queen's Theatre" hope ran high. The authors, Messrs. Fabian Ware and Norman MacOwan, had written some charming preliminary scenes, a little suggestive perhaps without imitation of Mr. J. M. Barrie. We had, says a critic, two little girls talking together one telling a fairy story, then an interruption by a bluff gillie, Andy Roddick, who had come to play with them, but first submitted to a test as to whether he was well enough—"well" of course being a euphemism—so they made him toe a chalk line, hence the title of the play, and soon after this the children, who were cleverly rendered by Miss Marjorie Dane and Miss Eileen Esler, were packed off to bed by their mother: her part was very agreeably acted by Miss Helen Brown, and when this was over the play began, for the chalk line of the children had really nothing to do with the piece, which is a melodrama and tells a kind of tale which pleases the readers of Mr. Max Pemberton. Unfortunately the authors do not to the chalk line, and therefore their play fails to do justice to the story. In melodrama there is a very clearly marked chalk line, well known, too, and it is this: that you must not puzzle or mislead the audience. Now, one was very much puzzled and misled during many scenes of importance. The authors have also violated another rule of the game by causing to take place between the acts matters that ought to have been presented to the audience. It is wholly unwise for a melodramatist to imitate the reticence of the classical drama of France or Greece. Everybody knows that the Greek dramatists, and the French, until a revolution—caused in part by the influence of Shakespeare—which culminated in the romantic movement inaugurated by "Henri III, et sa Cour," abstained from presenting their principal events upon the stage, and made them a matter of narration. This is contrary to the spirit of English drama since the time of Shakespeare, and for many years past the "scene a faire" has been a recognised phrase amongst critics of all countries.

FOREIGN SPIES.

Now, in "The Chalk Line" we have a story about two foreign spies who are in the Highlands seeking to steal the secret of an invention by which bodies of men can be annihilated noiselessly at a great distance. The invention has been made by an old Scotch laird named Lord Strachan, who proposes to entrust it to a league of peace, which by threatening to employ it upon any bellicose nation prevent war. The formula of the secret has been placed by the foolish old gentleman in a gold box which he puts in his safe. The foreign spies steal the secret during the second entr'acte, so of course one does not see this thrilling episode, and quite a third of the next act was over before one learnt that it had been stolen, so that one was naturally puzzled as to the attitude of the "two-penny coloured" female spy. Moreover, either during this entracte, or during the third act, the stolen secret was taken from the male spy by somebody. I am not quite sure by whom, continues the critic, and know nothing of the circumstances; but one was not told than it had been recaptured and that dear old England was safe until the last ten minutes of the fourth and final act, so that all were quite mystified for more than an act as to what had been happening, and what was supposed to be indicated by the speech and attitude of the gallant captain, Peter Greig, upon whom the hopes of the safety of British Empire depended. A daring gentleman he was, who talked a great deal and seemed to do very little.

A NATIONAL STRIKE.

Also I confess to having been a little puzzled as to the exact relation of the strikers to the play; for I ought to have mentioned the fact that the whole nation is out on a strike, organised apparently by the female spy. As a natural consequence of all this we never knew the real meaning of the most important scenes till long afterwards, and I may add that nothing but a stern sense of duty would have caused me to keep up the struggle till the end to understand what was happening. Long experience of melodrama and the certainty that this kind of play would end happily enabled me to guess to some extent what was likely to have taken place. Yet I guessed with so little confidence that I was half expecting during the first half of the fourth act that somebody would be impolite enough to search the female spy to see whether the famous formula might be concealed in her clothing; and I might add that during part of the play I suspected that the heroic Captain was one of the wicked gang; he wore a monocle, and it is an accepted convention of this class of piece that a person who "sports" a single eye-glass is a comic, foolish person or a villain; I am still inclined to think that the Captain was a foolish person, but he was not comic or a villain.

PRODIGIOUS OCCURRENCES.

So we had all sorts of prodigious things used with little effect; indeed, I have omitted to mention such trifles as the arrest of the English Minister of War, and a naval engagement which occurs in Loch Fleet, between England and the Fatherland of the two foreign spies, whose nationality was most discreetly concealed. Lady Tree, who represented the female spy, in order to avoid giving offense to any nation, successfully adopted a dialect which was remarkably unlike the speech of any kind of human being. It is a pity that a play which started well should have proved to be of such little value; here and there the authors show a real turn for drama, and I have a respectful admiration of their reticence in dealing with the gallant Captain and the Laird's lovely daughter; they had the courage to avoid the love scenes which the audience expected. There are suggestions, too, from time to time of a gift for drawing character, notably in the case of Andy Roddick, who was very ably played by Mr. Brydone, though I think I could show him a better way of finishing off the serving of rings on fishing rods, which otherwise he did in a very businesslike manner. The Old Laird was excellently presented by Mr. C. V. France, and Mr. A. S. Homewood played well as the strike leader. Miss Lydia Bilbrooke, the Laird's daughter, was somewhat ineffective, perhaps because she took the part at short notice. Miss Mary Mackenzie acted pleasantly in a small part, Mr. Kenneth Douglas, as the heroic Captain, did not seem at all the type of man intended by the authors.

"KIPPS" AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

"Kipps" is a book, says a dramatic critic, for which I have a great affection; indeed, I read it recently for the third time with very much pleasure. "Kipps" as a play is quite another matter. Indeed, the difference may be stated simply. The book is called, truthfully, by way of second, title, "The Story of a Simple Soul." The play is only the story of a simple body. Not even that, for whilst the novel has a kind of finality, though it ends whilst Kipps and Ann are quite young, the piece has nothing of the kind; it concludes by Kipps and And going off to be married with the whole of his fortune of £53,000 intact and unmenaced. So one is left wondering what tragedies will happen to this common little couple cursed with £53,000. The precise sum is to be noted; it is curiously indicative of the relation of the drama to the book, for in the original the fortune was only £26,000, and in this sudden increase one perceives a kind of coarsening in delineation that is almost always shown in the translation of a work of art from its original medium to another. Yet seeing that Mr. Wells himself, the writer of the book, and an able dramatist like Mr. Besier are the authors of the stage version, it may be assumed that a sincere and clever attempt has been made to accomplish an impossible task.

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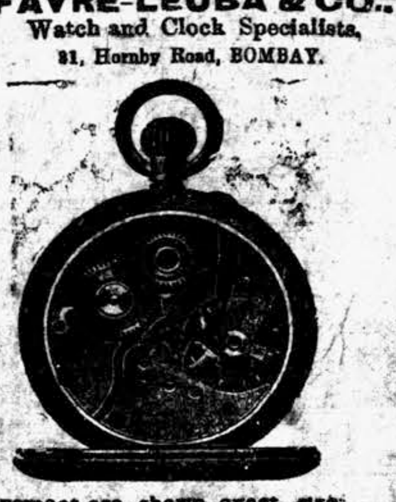

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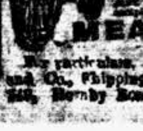

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
Yours faithfully—(Sd.) S. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

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To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.
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Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,
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